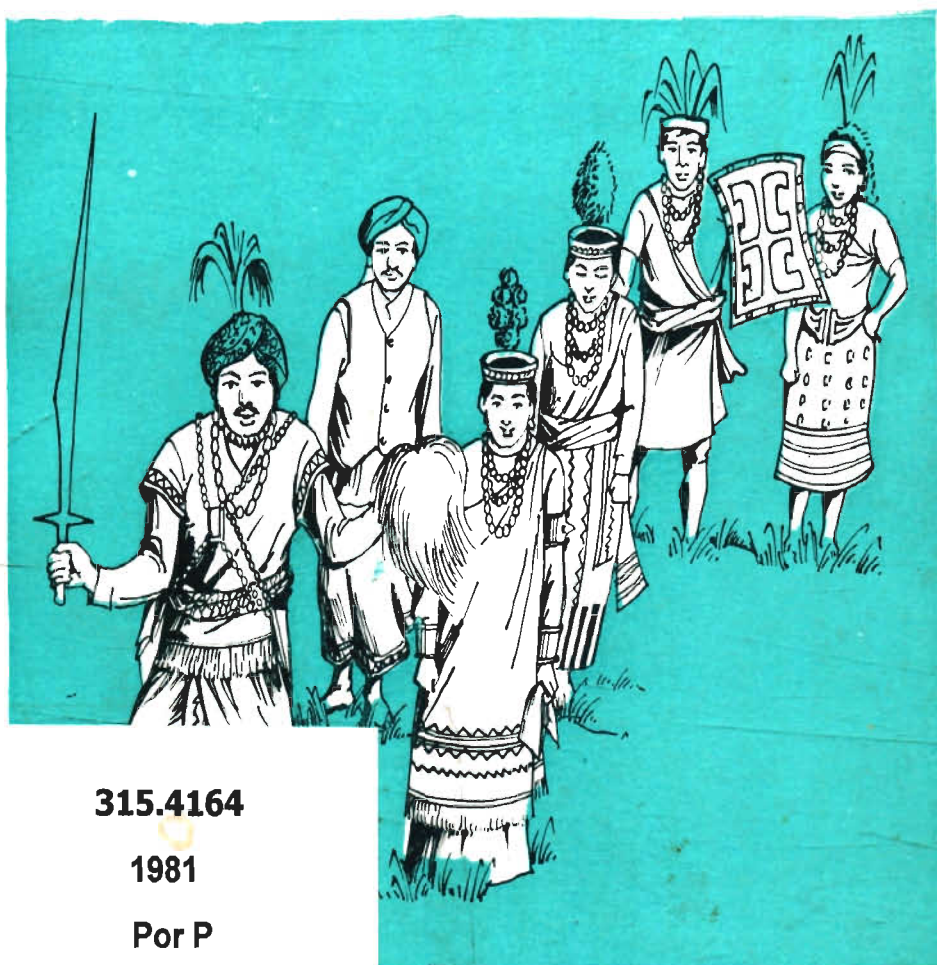




CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION MEGHALAYA



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1981

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DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
MEGHALAYA

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981



A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION MEGHALAYA

DRAFTED BY

**D. P. KHOBRAGADE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
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MEGHALAYA**

**DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
MEGHALAYA**

CONTENTS

	PAGE No
FOREWORD	vii
Preface	ix
Figures at a glance	xi
CHAPTER—I Introduction	1
CHAPTER—II How many are we? How we are distributed? By how much are our members growing Distribution of population in the districts—Average population of districts in Meghalaya and other States—Density of Population—Houses and House holds—The growth of population—growth in the districts—growth of population in Meghalaya State—growth rate of population in the districts	15
CHAPTER—III Village dwellers and town dwellers—what is an Urban area?—Comparison with other States—Urban Agglomeration—Standard Urban area—Definition of Village	37
CHAPTER—IV Are the number of Men and Women balanced? How old are we? Sex Ratio—Some effects of imbalance in sex Ratio — —Difference in sex Ratio between rural and Urban areas—How old are we—Age structure—Age Composition in Meghalaya—Age Pyramid—Attending Schools/ Colleges	45
CHAPTER—V How many of us can read and write? General Literacy rates in India and the States— Effective literacy rates in Meghalaya State and the districts	58
CHAPTER—VI Languages spoken, Speakers of Household population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants where grouped under each) specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India—Other speaker—other than those specified.	69
CHAPTER—VII The Religion we follow : Religion in India—Rural Urban distribution of Major Religions.	73
CHAPTER—VIII Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Meghalaya—Literacy rate among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—	86

CHAPTER—IX	How many of us work? Our main activities—who is a worker? Categories of workers and non-workers—Workers :—Meghalaya—Workers in the district—Distribution of workers by Categories—workers in the Rural and Urban areas—workers by age group—Non-workers—Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes workers	98
CHAPTER—X	Fertility levels and trends—Age specific fertility and age specific marital fertility—Total Fertility rate and General fertility rate—Total and general marital fertility rate—Parity by age groups—Religions and scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.	114
CHAPTER—XI	Movement of People, what is migration? Internal and International Migration—Rural Urban Migration—Impact of migration of growth rate of population—migrants by place of last residence—Reasons for migration.	128
CHAPTER—XII	Summary	145

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT No.

2.1	— Population and area of States and Union Territories.	15
2.2	— Population, size and areas in descending order .	18
2.3	— Distribution of areas and population among the Districts in Meghalaya	21
2.4	— Average population of a District in the State	22
2.5	— Density of population in the State/U.Ts. (arranged in descending order)	24
2.6	— Density of population among the districts	25
2.7	— Number of Houses, Households and number of persons per household	26
2.8	— Population of India 1901 to 1981	28
2.9	— Population of Meghalaya 1901—1981	28
2.10	— Variation in population since 1901 in the districts	29
3.1	— Proportion (in percent of Urban population in the States/U.Ts.)	37
3.2	— Urban population in the District	40
3.3	— Distribution of Towns and Urban population by class	40
3.4	— Growth of Urban population in Meghalaya 1901—1981	41

(iii)

	PAGE No.
3.5 — No. of inhabited Villages in the states and districts .	43
3.6 — Average population of a village in the district .	43
3.7 — Average population of a village in a State/U.Ts. .	44
4.1 — Sex Ratio in the State and Union Territory in the State	46
4.2 — Sex Ratio in the district—1981	48
4.3 — Sex Ratio in the Rural and Urban areas among the districts	49
4.4 — Distribution of population by age-group 1981 .	50
4.5 — Proportion of population in various age-groups in India and Meghalaya (in P.C.)	53
5.1 — General Literacy rates in India, States & U.Ts. 1981 .	58
5.2 — Effective literacy rates in the States/Districts (excluding 0-4 age group).	60
5.3 — Effective literacy rates in Rural and Urban areas .	61
5.4 — Attending schools/Colleges by computed level of Education age and sex 1981	63
6.1(a) — Speakers of household population by Language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of various where groups under each) specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India	69
6.1(b) — Speakers of house-hold, population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of various where grouped), other than those specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India	70
7.1 — Distribution of population by major religions in India 1981	73
7.2 — Distribution of population by major religions in Meghalaya 1981	74
7.3 — Distribution of population by major religions in districts 1981	75
7.4 — Distribution of major religions group in Rural & Urban areas in Meghalaya	77
7.5 — Distribution of major Religions in Urban Agglomeration/Towns	78
7.6 — Distribution of population by major religions from 1961—1981, Meghalaya	80
7.7 — Sex ratio among main religions, 1981	81
7.8 — Growth rate of the Major religion communities showing percentage increase 1971—81	82

	PAGE No.
8.1 — Percentage distributions of members of scheduled Caste/Tribe	88
8.2 — Distribution of scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe in districts 1981	91
8.3 — Literacy rates among scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe in Meghalaya, 1971—1981	94
9.1 — Distribution of workers by sex in rural & urban areas	100
9.2 — Proportion of workers in the total population among males & females in the districts	101
9.3 — Distribution of workers (including marginal workers) by categories	102
9.4 — Distribution of workers among the Categories in the district	103
9.5 — Distribution of workers in rural & urban areas	105
9.6 — Proportion (in per cent) of working population in broad age-group	107
9.7 — Distribution of non-workers by types of non-workers	109
9.8 — Distribution of workers including marginal workers among scheduled Caste and scheduled tribe in rural & urban areas	110
9.9 — Distribution of main workers by categories among scheduled caste	111
9.10 — Distribution of main workers among scheduled tribe	112
10.1 — Age specific fertility rate 1981	115
10.2 — Age specific marital fertility rate 1981	117
10.3 — Total fertility rate and general fertility rate 1981	118
10.4 — Total marital fertility rate and general marital fertility rate 1981	118
10.5 — Parity by age-groups 1981	119
10.6 — Age specific marital fertility rate by religions 1981	120
10.7 — Total marital fertility rate and general fertility rate by religions 1981	121
10.8 — Parity by religions 1981	122
10.9 — Age specific fertility rate among the scheduled Caste and scheduled tribe 1981	122
10.10 — Age specific marital fertility rate among the scheduled caste & scheduled tribe 1981	124
10.11 — Total fertility rate and general fertility rate 1981	125

	PAGE NO.
10.12 — Total marital fertility rate and general marital fertility rate 1981	126
10.13 — Parity of scheduled caste/tribe	126
11.1. — Percentage of population by place of birth (excluding born in place of enumeration) and sex to total population born in India 1981 Meghalaya	130
11.2 — Population classified by place of birth (born in India beyond the State of enumeration)	133
11.3 — Population classified by place of birth	136
11.4 — Growth rate of total population, non-migrant population and migrant population	139
11.5 — Percentage of migrant by place of last residence and sex to total migrant 1981 Meghalaya	141
11.6 — Percentage Distribution of internal Migrants based on place of Last Residence by reasons for migration 1981	144

LIST OF MAPS/DIAGRAMS

Map of Meghalaya	xv
Diagram of India showing population 1981	31
Diagram of India showing Area 1981	32
Diagram of Meghalaya showing Population 1981	33
Diagram of Meghalaya showing Area 1981	34
Diagram of Meghalaya showing Decadal variation 1981	35
Diagram of Meghalaya showing growth of population 1901—81	36
Diagram of India, showing Age and sex structure 1981	55
Diagram of Meghalaya showing sex Ratio 1981	56
Diagram of Meghalaya Age and Sex structure 1981	57
Diagram of Meghalaya showing Male and female literacy 1981	67
Diagram of Meghalaya showing Rural and Urban Literacy 1981	68
Diagram of Meghalaya showing Population by Major Religions 1981	85
Diagram of Meghalaya showing Male and Female workers 1981	113

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

	PAGE No.
1. Urban Dweller	149
2. Rural Dweller	149
3. Children attending School	150
4. Attending Church	151
5. Weeding in the field	152

ANNEXURES

	PAGE No.
ANNEXURE—I Individual Slips	4
ANNEXURE—II Houselist	7
ANNEXURE—III Houselist Abstract	8
ANNEXURE—IV Household Scheduled	9
ANNEXURE—V List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	95

FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however the data thrown up by the Census constitutes, verily, a mine of information which enters into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik W. Van Loon or a Mino0 Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, storytelling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of very mundane and busy office routine.

(viii)

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

New Delhi.

July 4, 1988

VIJAY S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA.

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A Portrait of Population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India, to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri J. Tayeng under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India, and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India, for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Asstt. Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Asstt. Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

(x)

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication. The report was drafted by me. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Shri L. R. Lyngdoh, S. A. under my guidance. The charts, diagrams, maps, etc., were prepared by Shri S. K. Kar, Cartographer. The cover page has been prepared by Shri W. S. Roy, Artist. The burnt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of Smt. N. Laloo, Jr. Stenographer. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted co-operation in this venture.

SHILLONG.

August 8, 1988.

Sd/-

(D. P. KHOBRADE)

Dy. Director of Census Operations,
MEGHALAYA.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE
1981—CENSUS

Particulars	INDIA		MEGHALAYA	
1	2	3	4	5
Population**				
Persons	685,184,692	..	13,35,819	..
Males	354,397,884	..	6,83,710	..
Females	330,786,808	..	6,52,109	..
Total Area@	3,287,263 Km ²	..	22,429.00 Km ² /	
Density of Population**	216 per Km ²	..	60 per Km ²	
Decennial Growth rate (1971—1981)**	25.00 .. per cent	..	32.04 per cent	
Sex Ratio @ (Females Per 1000 Males)	934	..	954	..
Literacy Rate @ (Percentage to total Population inclu- ding age-group 0—4)				
Persons	36.23	..	34.08	..
Males	46.89	..	37.89	..
Females	24.82	..	30.08	..
Percentage of Urban @ Pop- ulation to total population	23.70	..	18.07	..
Main Workers (to total Population)				
Persons	33.45	..	43.43	..
Males	51.62	..	53.12	..
Females	14.00	..	33.29	..

Particulars		INDIA		MEGHALAYA	
1		2	3	4	5
Break-up of Workers (percentage to total main workers)					
(i) Cultivators					
Persons		41.58	..	62.56	..
Males		43.70	..	57.83	..
Females		33.20	..	70.49	..
(ii) Agricultural Labourers					
Persons		24.94	..	9.97	..
Males		19.56	..	9.42	..
Females		46.18	..	10.91	..
(iii) Household industry, Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs..					
Persons		3.47	..	0.83	..
Males		3.18	..	0.74	..
Females		4.59	..	1.01	..
(iv) Other Workers					
Persons		30.01	..	26.61	..
Males		33.56	..	32.01	..
Females		16.03	..	17.59	..
(v) Marginal Workers (to-total population)					
Persons		3.32	..	2.94	..
Males		1.03	..	0.84	..
Females		5.77	..	4.20	..
(vi) Non-workers (to total Population)					
Persons		63.23	..	54.08	..
Males		47.35	..	46.04	..
Females		80.23	..	62.91	..
Number of inhabited Villages@		557,137	..	4,902	..

(xiii)

Particulars	INDIA		MEGHALAYA	
1	2	3	4	5
Number of Towns@ . .	3,949	..	12	..
Number of Districts . .	412	..	5	..
Number of Occupied Census Houses	113,735,542	..	2,55,826	..
Broad Age Composition @	Percentage to total Population		Age Group Population (Excl'd A.N.S.)	Percentage to total Population
Age Group Population				
0-14 263,107,050 . .	39.55	..	0-14 566,783	42.43
15-59 358,679,635 . .	53.91	..	15-59 709,000	53.08
60 + 43,167,385 . .	6.49	..	60 + 59,170	4.43
Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Population @ & Population	Percentage to total population		Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes population	Percentage to total Population
Sc. 104,754,623	15.75		5,492	0.41
ST. 51,628,638	7.76	..	1,076,345	80.58
Religion @ *	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total Population
Hindus	549,724,717	82.63	240,831	18.03
Muslims	75,571,514	11.36	41,434	3.10
Christians	16,174,498	2.43	702,854	52.62
Sikhs	13,078,146	1.96	1,674	0.13
Buddhists	4,719,900	0.71	2,739	0.20
Jains	3,192,572	0.48	542	0.04
Other Religion & persuation .	2,766,285	0.42	344,215	25.77
Religion Not Stated	60,217	0.01	1,530	0.11

(XIV)

Particulars	INDIA		MEGHALAYA	
1	2	3	4	5
Language Mainly Spoken in the Household@	Population	percentage to total Household population	Population	Percentage to total Household population
Assamese	70,525	0.01	23,356	1.76
Bengali	51,503,085	7.79	119,571	9.01
Gujarati	33,189,039	5.02	62	0.01
Hindi	264,189,057	39.94	29,728	2.24
Kannada	26,887,837	4.06	124	0.01
Kashmiri	3,174,684	0.48	4	N
Malayalam	25,952,966	3.92	914	0.07
Marathi	49,624,847	7.50	264	0.02
Oriya	22,881,053	3.46	570	0.04
Punjabi	18,588,400	2.81	3,621	0.27
Sanskrit	2,946	N	1	N
Sindhi	1,946,278	0.29	196	0.02
Tamil	44,730,389	6.76	290	0.02
Telegu	54,226,227	8.20	269	0.02
Urdu	35,323,282	5.34	2,143	0.16
Other Languages	29,206,534	4.42	1,145,608	86.35
General Fertility Rate (1984)				General Fertility Rate (1981)
		145.2	..	108.0
Rural		153.1	..	111.0
Urban		120.2	..	95.5
Total Fertility Rate (1984)				Total Fertility Rate (1981)
		4.5	..	3.6
Rural		4.8	..	3.7
Urban		3.5	..	3.0

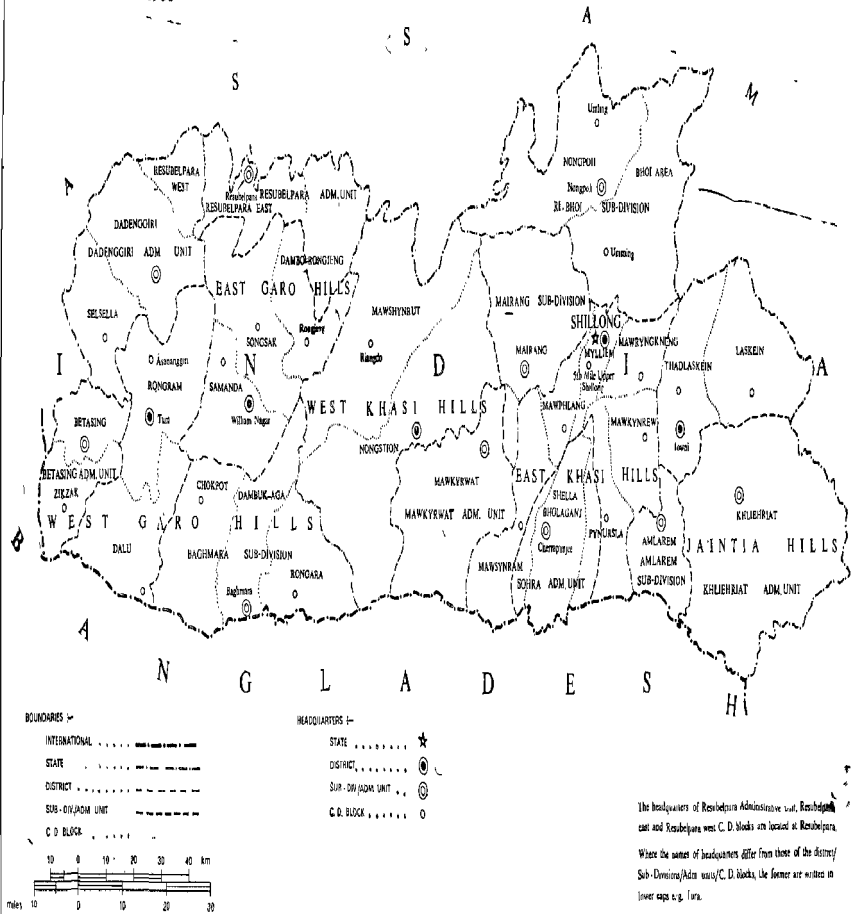
@ Excludes Assam.

** Including Projected Population of Assam.

* Based on Household Population by Religion of Head of Household.

MEGHALAYA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be varied.

The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 16, 1974, between India and Bangladesh.

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PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

MEGHALAYA 1981

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Population Census is very old and is known to have existed even before Jesus Christ. The word 'Census' is derived from Roman institution which used to keep a register of adult male citizens and record of their property. It used to serve three purposes i.e. (i) to determine the political status of every person (ii) to determine tax payable by him, and (iii) to determine his eligibility for military service.

The operation of counting all the persons living in a particular area and collecting, tabulating and publishing details of age, sex, marital status, fertility, religion, mother tongue, literacy and occupation in which they may be engaged are all summed up in one word 'Census'.

For any country, a Census is necessary to assess the socio-economic needs of its people and to draw a realistic action programme for their welfare.

Census, as you know already is taken once in ten years in India. The country's first Census though non-synchronous was completed in 1872. Thereafter 1881, the Indian Census has taken place regularly ending 1, that is 61, 71, 81 etc.

The 1981 Census, which is the twelfth in the series. The Indian Census is the largest operations of its kind in the world. In the Census, every person whether a man or a woman, young or old is counted and certain details regarding the persons are recorded.

The State of Meghalaya came into existence on 21st January, 1972 under the North Eastern Areas (Re-Organisation) Act, 1971 (Act No. 81 of 1971). The State consisted at the point of time two districts namely Garo Hills District and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District. Subsequently, Garo Hills was bifurcated into East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills.

while United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District into East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills. Meghalaya is a hilly State situated into north east of the country, bounded by Bangladesh on the south and partly on the West. The State covers 22,429 square kilometres in area with a total population of 13,35,819 at the Census of 1981. At present, there are five districts in the State. The Census Operations of India consists of two stages, viz., the Houselisting Operations and the Enumeration itself. The enumerator collects certain important details of the houses in the houselisting Operations. The houselist Operations are conducted well in advance of the main Census because there has to be sufficient time for utilising the information obtained to demarcate the enumeration blocks, selects the enumerators and train them well before actual enumeration. In the State of Meghalaya, the houselisting operation commenced from 1st September, 1980 and concluded on 15th October. During the houselisting operations, an enterprise list was also canvassed as part of Economic Census for the Central Statistical Organisation. It is after a lapse of 50 years, information on physically handicapped persons was collected through the houselist. Second and most important phase of Census is the Enumeration itself, which took place between 9th February, and 28th February, 1981, followed by the revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981.

The enumerator visits each house and collects information regarding every person in the house. For every person, he fills up form containing question (Individual Slip). He also enumerates the houseless persons. The houselist, Household Schedules and Individual Slips which were canvassed in 1981 Census, are given at Annexure I. During the revisional round, the enumerator was required to visit each Census house which he has already enumerated. In case of the births and new households, he would enumerate and fill in the form while the details of persons who might have died would be eliminated. This exercise of addition and deletion obviously gave us the population as on sunrise of the 1st of March, 1981 being the reference date.

The sample individual slip was canvassed in all areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh Union Territories, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi Union Territory, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripora and West Bengal. In the remaining States, the slip was canvassed in 20% sample blocks.

The household schedule was canvassed at the Census of 1981. The household schedule has been newly introduced in the 1981 Census and has a much greater scope than the Household Schedule of 1961 Census. This schedule which was filled for every household has two parts. The first part contains information relating to the household and the second part, the population record, is a record of individual information on the members of the household. The household information in Part I covers household size, number of couples living in the household, housing conditions and housing amenities available to household ownership of house/site, land and household cultivation. Besides these, it contains the religion and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, characteristic of the head of household and language mainly spoken in the household. The population record contains the list of members of the household and their social, demographic and economic characteristics as abstracted from the individual slip.

The Degree holder and Technical Schedules were also filled in at the time of enumeration.

The enumerators were instructed to issue these Schedules to such persons who are graduate or post-graduate as also those with a technical diploma or degree and those with certificates from the Industrial Training Institute and the person concerned to fill the schedules which will be collected by the enumerator during the revisional round between March 1st to 5th, 1981. If however, any particular individual in household says that he has not been able to find time to fill in the schedule, the enumerator asked the person to do so immediately and post it at the nearest post office or letter box. The filled in schedules have been processed by the C.S.I.R.

Attending School/College, seeking/available for work, reasons for migration and number of children ever born to ever married women and number of surviving children were the new questions added in the Individual Slip of 1981 Census.

ANNEXURE I

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Universal)

CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

Location Code () Sl. No. of Household []

1. Name.....

2. Relationship to head..... ☐ ☐ 8. Religion..... ☐ ☐ ☐3. Male (1)/Female (2)..... ☐ 9. Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2).....4. Age..... ☐ 10. Name of caste/tribe.....5. Marital status..... ☐ 11. Literate (1) Illiterate (2)..... ☐6. Mother tongue..... ☐ 12. Educational attainment.....7. Two other languages known ☐ ☐14A: Worked any time at all last year ? Yes ☐
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) ☐14B. If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2) ☐Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) ☐
15A: Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) ☐
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) ☐

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment..... ☐ ☐ ☐(ii) Description of work..... ☐ ☐ ☐(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service..... ☐ ☐ ☐v) Class of worker..... ☐ ☐ ☐

- 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/QW)/No ☒
 15B. 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

- (i) Name of establishment..... ☐ ☐ ☐
 (ii) Description of work.....
 (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service..... ☐ ☐ ☐
 ☐
 (iv) Class of worker.....

16. If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2)..... ☐

- *Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage
(4) Others

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage
(4) Others

Annexure II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No..... Name of Village/Town..... Code No..... Page No.....
 Name of District.....Code No..... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.....Code No..... Enumerator's Block No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No. 1	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household		Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks	
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled		Dumb
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
Total	X x	(a)	XXX	(a)	XXX	XX							

Signature of Enumerator.....Date..... Signature of field Supervisor.....Date.....
 Signature of office Compiler.....Date.....
 Note: (a) Count No. of entries and give total. Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

Annexure III
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of State/Union Territory..... Code No..... Name of Village/Town..... Code No.....
 Name of District..... Code No..... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.... Code No.....
 Name of Tehsil/ Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Code No..... Enumerator's Block No.....

[illegible]

ANNEXURE IV

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

CONFIDENTIAL

Book No.....

Part I: Household Particulars

Form No.....

Location Code..... Serial number of household (Col. 7 of abridged houselist).... Type of household, whether institutional or houseless

1. Name of head of household..... ☐ ☐
2. Religion of the head of household.....
- *3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste, write (1)/If scheduled tribe, write (2)..... ☐ ☐
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household.....
5. Language mainly spoken in the household..... ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
6. Does the household live in owned house ? Yes (1)/No (2)..... ☐
7. If No in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ? Yes (1)/No (2).....
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household.....

(a) WALL

Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1)	Mud (2)	Unburnt bricks (3)	Wood (4)	Burnt bricks (5)	G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6)
------------------------------------	---------	--------------------	----------	------------------	---------------------------------------

Stone (7) Cement concrete (8) Ekra (9) Others (0)

(b) R

Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1)	Tiles, slate or shingle (2)	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3)
---	-----------------------------	---

Asbestos cement sheets (4)	Brick, stone and lime (6)	Stone	(6) Concrete R.B.C., R.C.C. (7)	Others (8)
----------------------------	---------------------------	-------	---------------------------------	------------

(c) FLOOR

Mud (1)	Wood/plank (2)	bamboo or logs (3)	Brick, stone and lime (4)	Cement (5)	Mosaic/tiles (6)	Others (7)
---------	----------------	--------------------	---------------------------	------------	------------------	------------

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

- (a) Drinking water supply (i) Source :

Well (1)	Tap (2)	Hand pump/tube well (3)	River/canal (4)	Tank (5)	Others (6)
----------	---------	-------------------------	-----------------	----------	------------

☐
(ii) Within premises (1)/Outside premises (2)..... ☐
- (b) Electricity : Yes (1)/No (2)..... ☐ (c) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2)..... ☐

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household.....
11. Number of married couples usually living in the household.....
12. Does the household cultivate land ? Yes (1)/No (2)..... ☐ 13. If "Yes, in 12 category

Owned (1)	Rented (2)	Owned and (3)
-----------	------------	---------------

☐
14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy..... ☐☐☐
15. Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of part II: Population Record)..... ☐☐☐

*For institutional, write 'I', for house for houseless write 'O' **Consult list supplied to or, if not belonging to S.C./S.T. put cross (X) in the box.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Part II: Population

MALE

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Sex		Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14 A	
			Male	Female			Caste	Tribe	Lite- rate	Illite- rate	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	(a)	X X X			X	X	(a)	(a)				

Checked with reference to individual slip
 Compiler

(a) Enter total after counting number
 of entries

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.
2. Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.
3. Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.
4. Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.
5. Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.
6. While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.
7. Write legibly.
8. Do not do overwriting.
9. Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.
10. Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.
11. Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.
12. During revisional round, fill in the fresh slips for newly born babies and update the population Record.
13. Cover households which have shifted to your block after your

first visit but before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, if not enumerated already in some other block.

14. In case of any death in your block before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.

15. While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.

16. Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE? HOW WE ARE DISTRIBUTED? BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR MEMBERS GROWING?

We have seen how the Census provides us with detailed information regarding population of our State. According to the 1981 Census, there are 1,335,819 people in Meghalaya. The details of the population and areas of the various States & U. T's in India are given in Statement No. 2.1 below :

STATEMENT No. 2.1

Population and Area of States and U. T s, 1981

India State/U.Ts.	Population		Area (Sq. Kms.)	
	Total	Proportion to total population of the country	Total	Proportion to total area of the country
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	685,184,692		3,287,263.0	
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	7.82	275,068.0	8.37
2. Assam*	19,896,843	2.90	78,438.0	2.39
3. Bihar	69,914,734	10.20	173,877.0	5.29
4. Gujarat	34,085,799	4.97	196,024.0	5.96
5. Haryana	12,922,618	1.89	44,212.0	1.35
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	0.62	55,673.0	1.69
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	0.87	222,236.0	6.76
8. Karnataka	37,135,714	5.42	191,791.0	5.83
9. Kerala	25,453,680	3.71	38,863.0	1.18

*Projected population.

STATEMENT NO. 2.1—*Concl'd*,

1	2	3	4	5
10. Madhya Pradesh . . .	52,178,844.	7.62	443,446.0	13.49
11. Maharashtra . . .	62,784,171	9.16	307,690.0	9.36
12. Manipur . . .	1,420,953	0.21	22,327.0	0.68
13. Meghalaya . . .	1,335,819	0.19	22,429.0	0.68
14. Nagaland . . .	774,930	0.11	16,579.0	0.50
15. Orissa . . .	26,370,271	3.85	155,707.0	4.74
16. Punjab . . .	16,788,915	2.45	50,362.0	1.53
17. Rajasthan . . .	34,261,862	5.00	342,239.0	10.41
18. Sikkim . . .	316,385	0.05	7,096.0	0.22
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	48,408,077	7.06	130,058.0	3.96
20. Tripura . . .	2,053,058	0.30	10,486.0	0.32
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	110,862,013	16.18	294,411.0	8.96
22. West Bengal . . .	54,580,647	7.97	88,752.0	2.70
U.Ts.				
1. Andaman & Nicobar . . .	188,741	0.03	8,249.0	0.25
2. Arunachal Pradesh . . .	631,839	0.09	83,743.0	2.55
3. Chandigarh . . .	451,610	0.07	114.0	N
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	103,676	0.02	491.0	0.01
5. Delhi . . .	6,220,406	0.91	1,483.0	0.05
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	1,086,730	0.16	3,814.0	0.12
7. Lakshadweep . . .	40,249	0.01	32.0	N
8. Mizoram . . .	493,757	0.07	21,081.0	0.64
9. Pondicherry . . .	604,471	0.09	492.0	0.01

You might be curious to know what the population of the world would be like. It is 4453 million on 1980. Population of the some selected countries are given below :

Comparative size of the population of some countries.

			(in millions)
1. China	1982		1031.88
2. India	1981		685.18

3. U.S.S.R.	1979	.	.	.	.	.	262.44
4. U.S.A.	1980	.	.	.	.	.	226.54
5. Japan	1980	.	.	.	.	.	117.06
6. Bangladesh	1981	.	.	.	.	.	87.05
7. Pakistan	1981	.	.	.	.	.	83.78
8. Mexico	1980	.	.	.	.	.	67.39
9. U.K.	1981	.	.	.	.	.	55.67

It will be seen from the above statement that next to China, India has the largest population in the world. It means that in the world today nearly 685 millions are Indian or that out of nearly every six persons in the world, one is an Indian.

Of the total population of India of about 685 millions, our State contains about 0.13 million or 0.19 per cent. The area of the state is 0.68 per cent of the total area of the country of 3.28 million square kilometres.

Now we will see the details of the population and areas of the various States and U. Ts in India which are given below in Statement No. 2.2.

STATEMENT NO. 2.2

Population, size and areas in descending order—1981

States/U.Ts. arranged in descending order of population			State/U.Ts. arranged in descending order of Area's.		
States			Areas		
	Population	States			
1. Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	1. Madhya Pradesh			443,446.0
2. Bihar	69,914,734	2. Rajasthan			342,239.0
3. Maharashtra	62,784,171	3. Maharashtra			307,690.0
4. West Bengal	54,580,647	4. Uttar Pradesh			294,411.0
5. Arunachal Pradesh	53,549,673	5. Arunachal Pradesh			275,068.0
6. Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	6. Jammu & Kashmir			222,236.0
7. Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	7. Gujarat			196,024.0
8. Karnataka	37,135,714	8. Karnataka			191,791.0
9. Rajasthan	34,261,862	9. Bihar			173,877.0
10. Gujarat	34,085,799	10. Orissa			155,707.0
11. Orissa	26,370,271	11. Tamil Nadu			130,058.0
12. Kerala	25,453,680	12. West Bengal			88,752.0
13. Assam	19,896,843*	13. Arunachal Pradesh			83,743.0
14. Punjab	16,788,915	14. Assam			78,438.0
15. Haryana	12,922,618	15. Himachal Pradesh			55,673.0
16. Delhi	6,220,406	16. Punjab			50,362.0

States/U.Ts. arranged in descending order of population		State/U.Ts. arranged in descending order of Areas	
17. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	17. Haryana	44,212.0
18. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	18. Kerala	38,863.0
19. Tripura	2,053,058	19. Meghalaya	23,429.0
20. Manipur	1,420,953	20. Manipur	22,327.0
21. Meghalaya	1,335,819	21. Mizoram	21,081.0
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	22. Nagaland	16,579.0
23. Nagaland	774,930	23. Tripura	10,486.0
24. Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	24. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249.0
25. Pondicherry	604,471	25. Sikkim	7,096.0
26. Mizoram	493,757	26. Goa	3,814.0
27. Chandigarh	451,610	27. Delhi	1,483.0
28. Sikkim	316,385	28. Pondicherry	492.0
29. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	188,741	29. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491.0
30. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	30. Chandigarh	114.0
31. Lakshadweep	40,249	31. Lakshadweep	32.0

* projected population

According to 1981 Census our State occupied the twenty first position in terms of population and nineteenth position in terms of area in comparison with the other States of India.

Distribution of population in the district

We can now consider how population of our State is distributed. Meghalaya State consists of five districts and the population is not uniformly distributed among them. The population of each district is indicated in Statement No. 2.3. The areas of the districts is also given in this Statement. Among the districts in the State, East Khasi Hills District has the largest population i.e. 511,414 on the other hand East Garo Hills has the smallest population i.e. 136,550. The distribution of population among the district is given below :

STATEMENT 2.3

Distribution of Areas & Population among the Districts in Meghalaya 1981

State/District	Area		Population		Rank in population
	Area in Sq. Km.	% of State Area	Rank in area	Population	% of State's population
Meghalaya State	22429.0	100.00	..	1,335,819	100.00
1. Jaintia Hills District	3819.0	17.03	4	156,402	11.71
2. East Khasi Hills District	5196.0	23.17	3	511,414	38.28
3. West Khasi Hills District	5247.0	23.39	2	161,576	12.10
4. East Garo Hills District	2603.0	11.60	5	136,550	10.22
5. West Garo Hills District	5564.0	24.81	1	369,877	27.69

The average population of a district in Meghalaya is 2.67 lakhs. The average is worked out by the simple method of dividing the total population of the State by the number of districts. Statement 2.3 shows the distributions of areas and population among the districts in the States. East Khasi Hills district has 38.28 percent of the State's population followed by West Garo Hills i.e. 27.69 percent. West Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills have 12.10; 11.71 and 10.22 percent respectively. Area-wise, West Garo Hills 24.81 percent of the State's area, followed by West Khasi Hills (23.39%) whereas Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills have 17.03 percent and 11.60 percent respectively. Average population of districts in Meghalaya and other States :—

The average population of a district is different among the States as will be seen from Statement 2.4 (in which the State have been arranged in descending order).

STATEMENT 2.4

Average population of a District in the States

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average population of a district in the State (in descending order)
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	6,220,406
2.	West Bengal	3,411,290
3.	Tamil Nadu	3,025,504
4.	Maharashtra	2,414,775
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2,328,246
6.	Bihar	2,225,314
7.	Assam	2,210,760
8.	Orissa	2,197,522
9.	Kerala	2,121,140
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1,979,679
11.	Karnataka	1,954,511
12.	Gujarat	1,793,989
13.	Punjab	1,339,076
14.	Rajasthan	1,317,763
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,159,529

STATEMENT 2.4—Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average population of a district in the State (in descending order)
1	2	3
16.	Haryana	1,076,884
17.	Tripura	684,352
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	460,568
19.	Chandigarh	451,610
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	362,243
21.	Himachal Pradesh	356,734
22.	Meghalaya	267,163
23.	Manipur	236,825
24.	Mizoram	164,585
25.	Pondicherry	151,117
26.	Nagaland	110,704
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94,370
29.	Sikkim	79,096
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	70,204
31.	Lakshadweep	10,062

From the above statement it is seen that Delhi has the highest average district population 6,220,406 followed by West Bengal 3,411,290, Tamil Nadu 3,025,504, Maharashtra 2,414,775 and Lakshadweep the least i.e. 10,062.

Density of population

A simple method of calculating the density of population is to divide the total population by its total area. It is generally depicted by the number of persons inhabiting one square kilometre of area. The density of population gives us a good idea of the way people are distributed. Let us compare the density of our State with those of other States and U. Ts. For this we may refer to Statement No. 2.5.

STATEMENT NO. 2.5

Density of population in the State/U.Ts. (arranged in descending order)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Density
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	4,194
2.	Chandigarh	3,961
3.	Lakshadweep	1,238
4.	Pondicherry	1,229
5.	Kerala	655
6.	West Bengal	615
7.	Bihar	402
8.	Uttar Pradesh	377
9.	Tamil Nadu	372
10.	Punjab	333
11.	Haryana	292
12.	Goa, Daman & Diu	285
13.	Assam*	254
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	211
15.	Maharashtra	204
16.	Tripura	196
17.	Andhra Pradesh	195
18.	Karnataka	194
19.	Gujarat	174
20.	Orissa	169
21.	Madhya Pradesh	118
22.	Rajasthan	100
23.	Himachal Pradesh	77
24.	Manipur	64
25.	Meghalaya	60
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	59
27.	Nagaland	47
28.	Sikkim	45
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23
30.	Mizoram	23
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	8

*Based on projected population.

The density of population in the country is 216 persons per square kilometre. The density of population gives some indication of the degree of pressure on the area. From the above statement it is seen that Delhi has the highest density i.e., 4194 persons followed by Chandigarh 3961 persons. These are the cities. Among the States, Lakshadweep has the highest density i.e. 1258 persons, followed by Pondicherry 1229 persons, Kerala 655 persons and West Bengal 615 persons.

Meghalaya State has a density of 60 persons per square kilometre which is far below the All India average. Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh have lower density than our State. Delhi has the highest density with 4194 persons & Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest with 8 persons.

STATEMENT No. 2.6

Density of population among the districts

Sl. No.	State/District	Density of population
1	2	3
	Meghalaya	60 (59-5576)
1.	Jaintia Hills District	41 (40-9536)
2.	East Khasi Hills District	98 (98-4245)
3.	West Khasi Hills District	31 (30-7939)
4.	East Garo Hills District	52 (52-4587)
5.	West Garo Hills District	66 (66-4768)

We will notice from the above Statement that East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills have density of 98 and 66 persons respectively. East Khasi Hills has higher density than the State's average because of Shillongs city and being the capital of the State and East Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills have lower density than State average viz., 52, 41, 31 persons respectively.

House and households

Housing is one of the basic needs of life. A house, for Census purpose, is a building or a part of a building which is used as a separate unit. The households can be counted from

the residential houses. According to the 1981 Census the 1335819 people in Meghalaya State consists of 255935 households. These households live in 255826 houses.

STATEMENT 2.7

Number of houses, households and number of persons per household

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of houses	No. of households	No. of households per 1000 houses	No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Meghalaya	255,826	255,935	1000	6
1.	Jaintia Hills Dist.	28,341	28,352	1000	6
2.	East Khasi Hills District	100,291	100,313	1000	5
3.	West Khasi Hills District	29,167	29,167	1000	6
4.	East Garo Hills District	26,351	26,406	998	5
5.	West Garo Hills District	71,676	71,697	1000	5

We will see from the above statement that in all the districts, the households exceed the houses except West Khasi Hills District, where the number of households and number of houses are equal. The average size of the household in our State is six persons in one household. Jaintia and West Khasi Hills has six persons per household whereas the other three districts have five persons each per household.

The growth of population

Growth rate of a population as the term denotes is the rate at which the population of a given area is growing over a given period of time. For instance, in 1971, in our State there were 10,11,699 persons which grew to 13,35,819 in 1981. This has increased by 3,24,120 persons. This increase when expressed as a percentage over the population of 1971 is 32.04 percent which is spoken as a percentage decade variation. If we divide the total increased population by ten, we get the annual growth rate which is 3.2 percent for our State.

The percent growth rate of population of India is 25 percent over the decade. The population growth rate of Meghalaya during the decade 71-81 is 32.04 percent which is

more than All India growth rate. The population of India has increased by 13,70,25,040 whereas in Meghalaya by 3,23,120. The rate of population growth has increased more than that of our country.

Taking the last decade 71-81 which we have already observed the highest growth of population for the country as well as for our State, from the above statement, we clearly see that how the population of India has increased rapidly after 1921. There was a slight fall in population between 1911 and 1921 due to famine in some areas and great influenza epidemic that swept the country after the First World War of 1914-18. But after 1921, the population has increased rapidly. The last decade i.e., 71-81, saw a net addition of 137 millions of population of India which is far the highest growth experienced in any decade. Incidentally you may be interested to know that this increase in a single decade is more than Japan's total population of 117 millions and more than half of the United States's population of 226 millions.

As you have seen, growth rate of our population depends largely on birth and death rates. The birth rate in India had remained high in all the years except in 1921 and even after 1921, it had dropped only slightly. The death rate on the other hand, remained very high upto 1921, and it decreased steadily thereafter. Obviously, the birth rate exceeds the death rate, otherwise the population would not have continued to increase. The steep fall in death rate between 1901 to 1981 is much greater than the fall in birth rates. The result, of course, is a high rise in population.

Growth rate in the districts

The district which have shown their growth rates higher than the State average (32.04) are Jaintia Hills District (37.72 percent) East Khasi Hills District (34.35 percent), West Khasi Hills District (45.73 percent) and East Garo Hills District (32.96 percent). The lowest rate (21.70 percent) has been recorded by West Garo Hills District.

Growth of population in Meghalaya State

We can now see the growth of population of Meghalaya from 1901 onwards. The pattern of change of the population in the State is not similar to that of the country in 1921. The year 1921 is a turning point, with population increasing rapidly thereafter except 1951 the growth rate reduced to 8.97 percent.

An area of 603 square miles from Jowai Sub-Division inhabited mainly by the Mikirs was detached from Jowai Sub-Division in November, 1951 to form a part of the new District of United Mikir and North Cachar Hills.

STATEMENT 2.8
Population of India 1901—1981

Census Year	Population	Variation in population	Growth rate in P.C.
1901	238,396,327		
1911	252,093,390	+ 13,697,063	+5.75
1921	251,321,213	— 772,177	—0.31
1931	278,977,238	+ 27,656,025	+11.00
1941	318,660,580	+ 39,683,342	+14.22
1951	361,088,090	+ 42,420,485	+13.31
1961	439,234,771	+ 77,682,873	+21.51
1971	548,159,652	+ 108,929,881	24.80
1981	685,184,692	+ 137,025,040	25.00

STATEMENT 2.9
Population of Meghalaya, 1901—1981

Census Year	Population	Variation in population	Growth rate in percent
1901	340,524		
1911	394,005	+ 53,481	15.71
1921	422,403	+ 28,398	7.21
1931	480,837	+ 58,434	13.83
1941	555,820	+ 74,983	15.59
1951	605,674	+ 49,854	8.97
1961	769,380	+ 163,706	27.03
1971	1,011,699	+ 242,319	31.50
1981	1,335,819	+ 324,120	32.04

From the above Statement, we see that the growth rate of the population between 1971-81 is 32.04 percent which is higher than that of the country's growth rate i.e. 25.00 percent.

Growth rate of population in the districts

The population of each district of the State from 1901 to 1981 Censuses with variation in number and growth rate are indicated in the Statement No. 2.10.

STATEMENT NO. 2.10

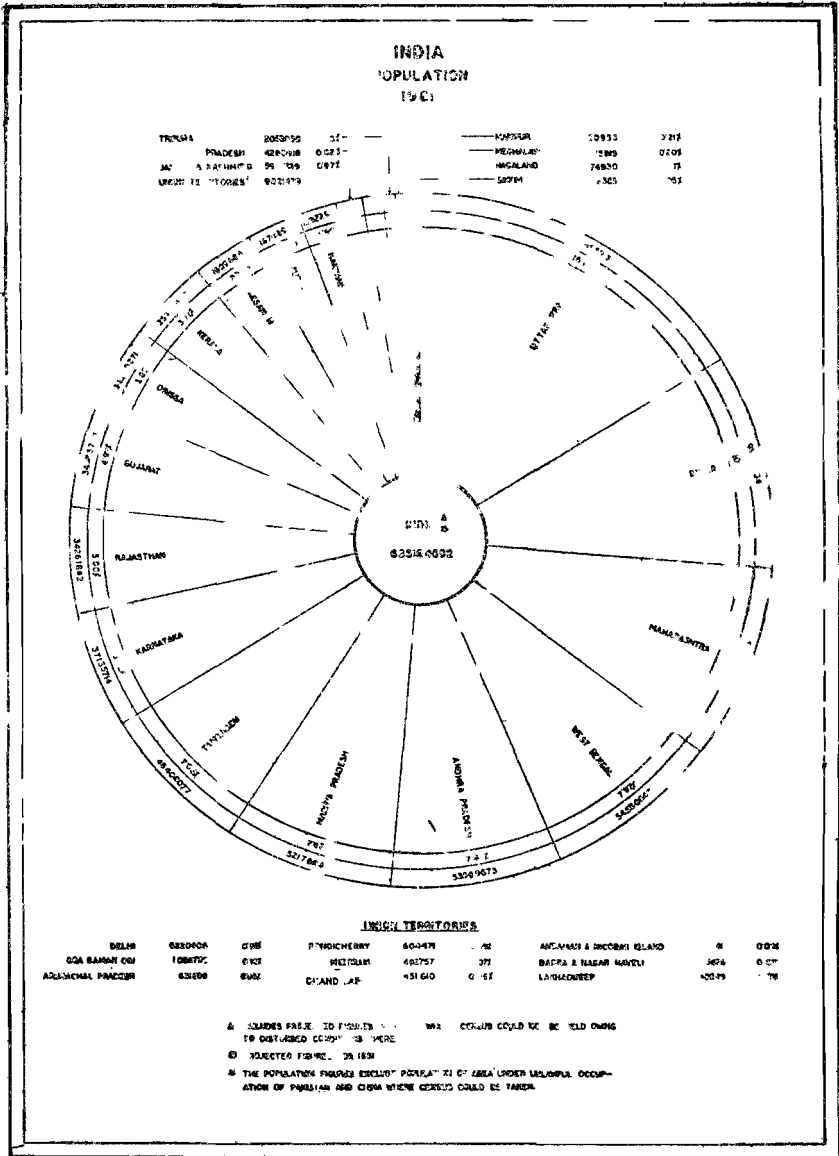
Variation in population since 1901 in the districts

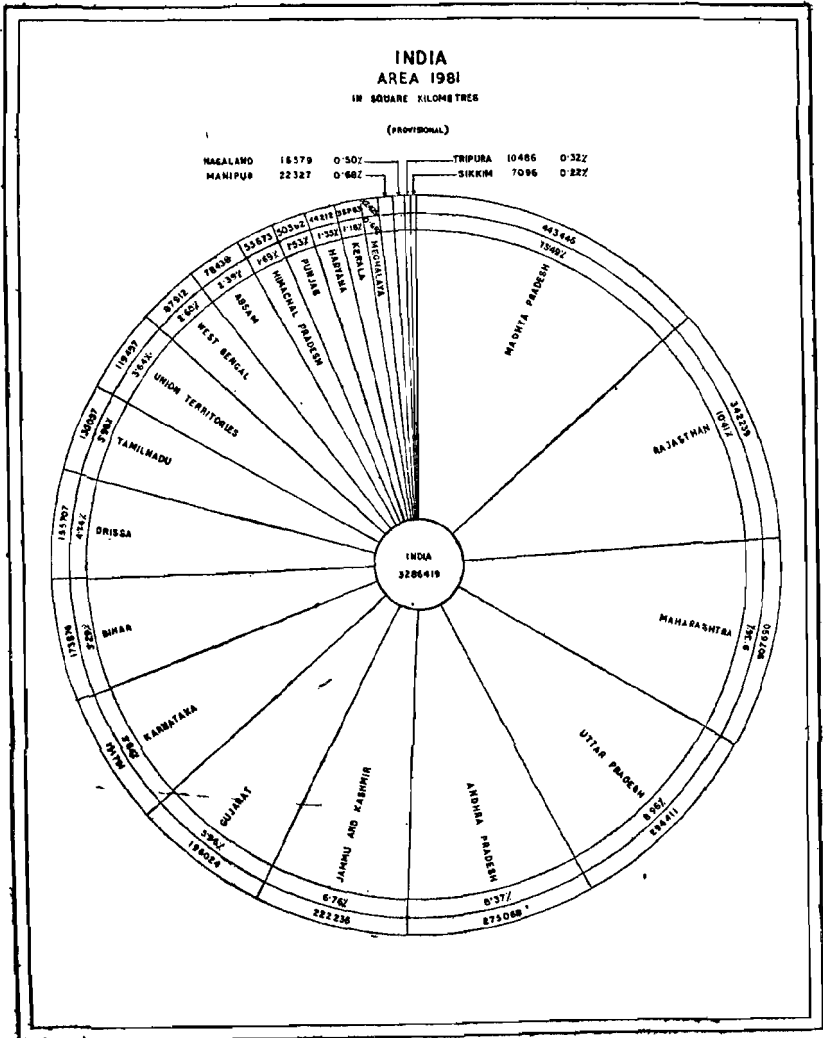
State/District	Census Year	Population	Variation in population	Growth rate, in percent
1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	1901	340,524		
	1911	394,005	+ 53,481	+ 15.71
	1921	422,403	+ 28,398	+ 7.21
	1931	480,837	+ 58,434	+ 13.83
	1941	555,820	+ 74,983	+ 15.59
	1951	605,674	+ 49,854	+ 8.97
	1961	769,380	+ 163,706	+ 27.03
	1971	1,011,699	+ 242,319	+ 31.50
	1981	1,335,819	324,120	+ 32.04
Jaintia Hills District	1901	35,950		
	1911	41,783	+ 5,833	+ 16.23
	1921	43,240	+ 1,457	+ 3.49
	1931	51,534	+ 8,294	+ 19.18
	1941	59,057	+ 7,523	+ 14.60
	1951	64,629	+ 5,572	+ 9.43
	1961	82,147	+ 17,518	+ 27.11
	1971	113,562	+ 31,415	+ 38.24
	1981	156,402	+ 42,840	+ 37.72
East Khasi Hills District	1901	127,130		
	1911	147,760	+ 20,630	+ 16.23
	1921	152,910	+ 5,150	+ 3.49
	1931	182,242	+ 29,332	+ 19.18
	1941	208,847	+ 26,605	+ 14.60
	1951	228,552	+ 19,705	+ 9.44
	1961	290,500	+ 61,948	+ 27.11
	1971	380,650	+ 90,150	+ 31.03
	1981	511,414	+ 130,764	+ 34.35

STATEMENT NO. 2.10

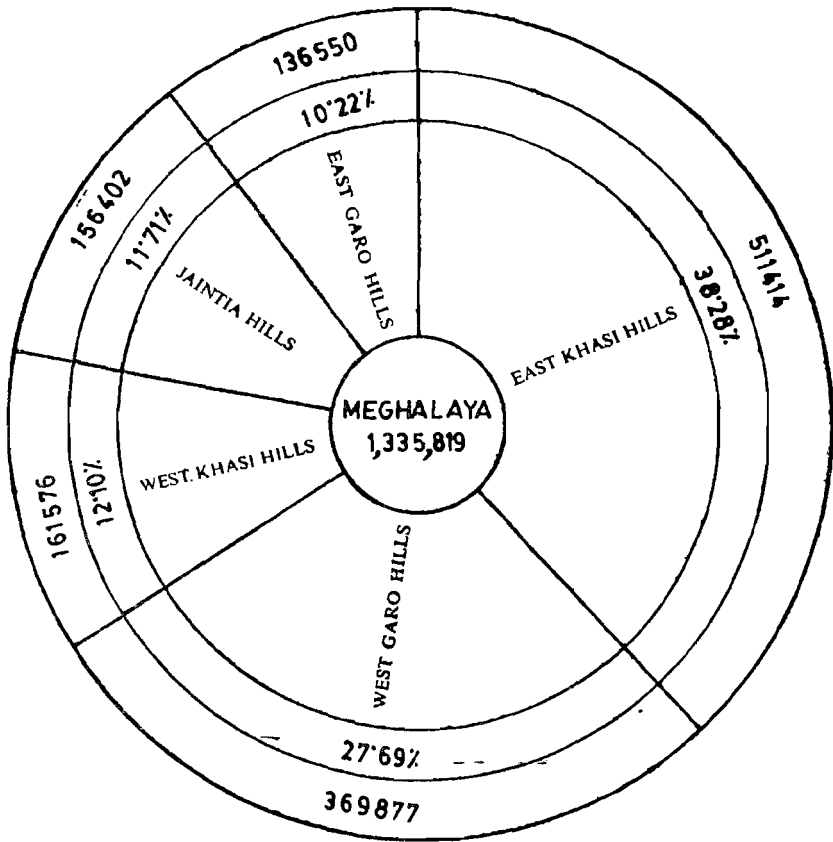
State/District	Census Year	Population	Variation in population	Growth rate in percent
West Khasi Hills District	1901	39,170		
	1911	45,526	+	16.23
	1921	47,113	+	3.49
	1931	56,150	+	19.18
	1941	64,347	+	14.60
	1951	70,418	+	9.43
	1961	89,505	+	27.11
	1971	110,872	+	23.87
	1981	161,576	+	45.73
East Garo Hills District	1901	35,227		
	1911	40,491	+	14.94
	1921	45,638		12.71
	1931	48,637		6.57
	1941	56,957	-	17.11
	1951	61,672	-	8.28
	1961	78,270	+	26.91
	1971	102,698	+	31.21
	1981	136,550	+	32.96
West Garo Hills District	1901	103,047		
	1911	118,445	+	14.94
	1921	133,502		12.71
	1931	142,274	+	6.57
	1941	166,612		17.11
	1951	180,403	+	8.28
	1961	228,958	+	26.91
	1971	303,917	+	32.74
	1981	369,877	+	21.70

It is seen from the above statement that there are variations in the growth rates among the districts. Wide variation in population change is notified in the districts of East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills. The increase in population in these districts between 1971-81 are mainly because of the Shillong Urban Agglomeration and Tura Town. The Shillong City being the capital of the State has increased its size by 130764 over last decade. In terms of percentage growth rate of West Khasi Hills has the highest followed by the Jaintia Hills District.





**MEGHALAYA
POPULATION
1981**

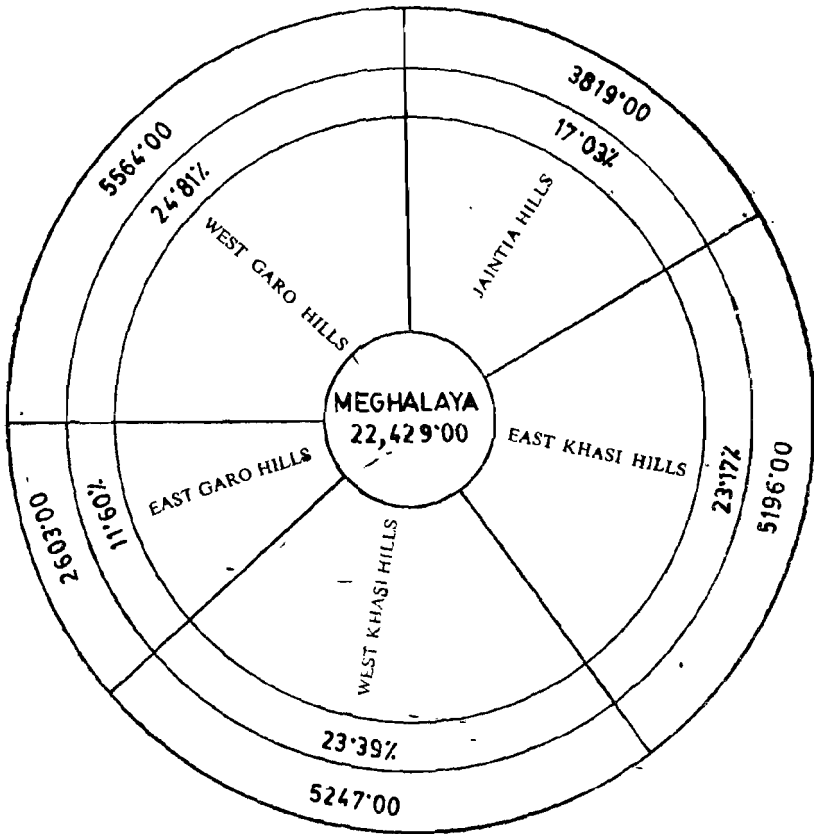


MEGHALAYA

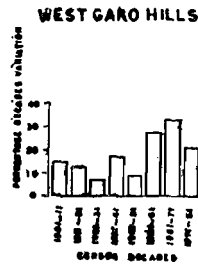
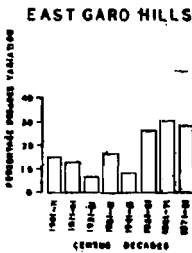
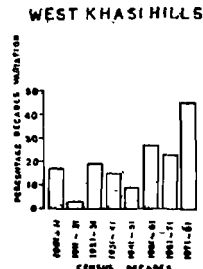
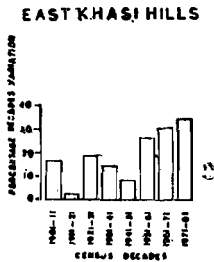
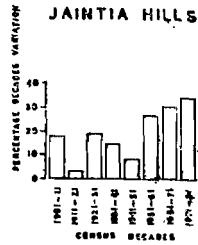
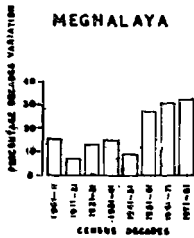
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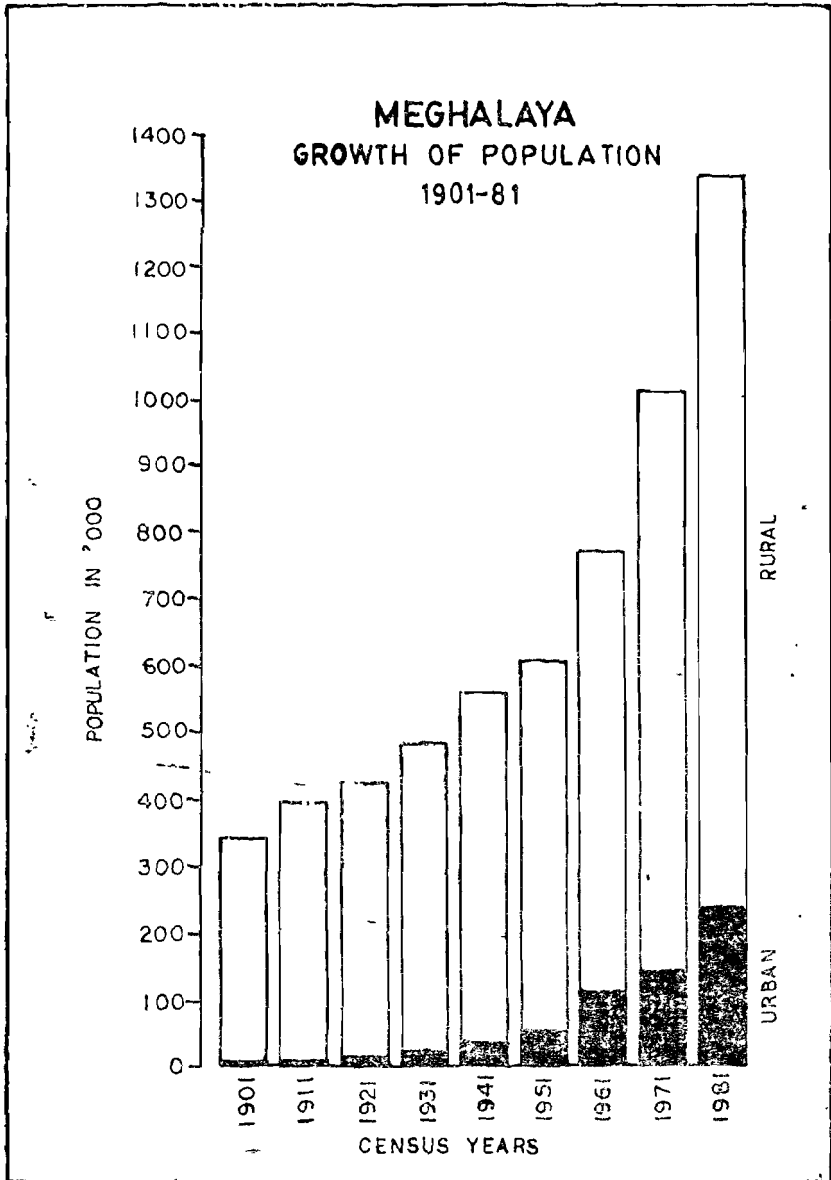
IN SQUARE KILOMETRES

1981



PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION OF POPULATION 1901-1981





CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

Our country is also known all over the world as a land of villages and of rural people. The proportion of population living in towns or urban areas which was only about 11 percent in 1901 went to 23.31 percent in 1981 inspite of fast growth of industry and commerce after Independence of the country. The reverse is the case with the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, France and Japan, where nearly more than 70 percent of the population live in town and about 30 percent in the rural area. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of India's population by rural and urban categories.

STATEMENT 3.1

Proportion (in percent) of Urban Population in the State/U.Ts.

India/State/U.Ts.	Proportion of Urban population in percent
1	2
India	23.31
<i>States</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	23.32
2. Assam	10.29
3. Bihar	12.47
4. Gujarat	31.10
5. Harayana	21.88
6. Himachal Pradesh	7.61
7. Jammu & Kashmir	21.05
8. Karnataka	28.89
9. Kerála	18.74
10. Mādhyā Pradesh	20.29
11. Māharāshtra	35.03
12. Manipur	26.42
13. Meghalaya	18.07

STATEMENT 3.1—*Contd.*

India/State/U. Ts.	Proportion of Urban population in percent
1	2
14. Nagaland	15.52
15. Orissa	11.79
16. Punjab	27.68
17. Rajasthan	21.05
18. Sikkim	16.14
19. Tamil Nadu	32.95
20. Tripura	10.99
21. Uttar Pradesh	17.95
22. West Bengal	26.47

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.30
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6.56
3. Chandigarh	93.63
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.67
5. Delhi	92.73
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	32.37
7. Lakshadweep	46.28
8. Mizoram	24.67
9. Pondicherry	52.28

The degree of Urbanisation which in other words represents the extent of population living in towns—big and small is one of the indicators of economic progress of a country. In modern times, industrialization is sine-quo-non for sound economic development, and industrialization and urbanization are almost inter-department. The process of industrialization thus becomes instrumental for the growth of towns and cities and many rural places or villages become town due to this fact in our country.

What is an Urban Area?

It has been the tradition of the Indian Censuses to present the Census data for rural and urban areas separately. The definition of a term Urban as adopted in the 1981 Census of India is as follows :—

(a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or Notified Town Area, (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :

- (i) a minimum of population of 5000,
- (ii) at least 75 percent of male working population is engaged in non-agricultural (and allied activity),
- (iii) a density of population of atleast 400 per square kilometre (i.e. 1000 per square mile).

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that the male working in activities such as fishing, logging, etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75% criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census these activities are treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

Comparison with other States

As we have seen in the beginning of this chapter that India is predominantly a rural comprising of about 77 percent of population, in Meghalaya State about 82 persons in every 100 live in villages and only 18 persons in every 100 live in towns. We can see the above statement to get a comparative picture, Maharashtra with the degree of urbanization at 35.03 percent in 1981 Census tops the list. This state also held the first place in 1971 with 31.17 percent. Tamil Nadu comes next with 32.95 percent. Gujarat has 31.10 percent, Himachal Pradesh among the States has the lowest rate of 7.61 percent.

Following Statement shows the percentage of Urban population to total population for our State and its districts. Meghalaya State has 18.07 percent of Urban population. Among the district, East Khasi Hills has the highest proportion of urban dwellers i.e. 35.35 percent whereas West Khasi Hills district has the lowest proportion of urban population viz., 2.40 percent.

STATEMENT 3.2
Urban Population in the Districts

State/District	Total Population	Urban Population	P. C. to Urban population to total population
1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	13,35,819	241,333	18.07
Jaintia Hills	156,402	12,923	8.26
East Khasi Hills	511,414	180,800	35.35
West Khasi Hills	161,576	3,880	2.40
East Garo Hills	136,550	4,290	3.14
West Garo Hills	369,877	39,440	10.66

Following Statement gives total number of towns, its population and proportion in present of total urban population by size, class in 1981.

STATEMENT 3.3
Distribution of Towns and Urban population by Class

Class	No. of towns	Population	Proportion in % of total urban population
1	2	3	4
All Classes	12	241,333	100.00
Class I :	1	109,244	45.27
Class II	..	..	..
Class III	3	77,220	32.00
Class IV	2	23,634	9.79
Class V	3	18,882	7.82
Class VI	3	12,353	5.12

There are twelve towns in the State. Out of these, in Class I has only one town (i.e. Shillong) with 45.27 proportion in percent of the total urban population. In Class II, there is no town,

in Class III, V & VI there are three towns in each class having proportion in percent of the total population 32.00, 7.87 and 5.12 respectively. Class IV has two towns 9.79 percent of proportion of urban population.

The Statement below gives the decadal variation of all towns as well as growth rate in percent for the State as a whole.

STATEMENT 3.4

Growth of Urban Population in Meghalaya, 1901 to 1981

Year	Urban Population	Decadal Variation	Growth rate in percent
1	2	3	4
1901 . .	9,621	..	..
1911 . .	13,639	+4,018	+41.76
1921 . .	17,203	+3,564	+26.13
1931 . .	26,536	+9,333	+54.25
1941 . .	38,192	+11,656	+43.93
1951 . .	58,512	+20,320	+53.20
1961 . .	117,483	+58,971	+100.78
1971 . .	147,170	+29,687	+25.27
1981 . .	241,333	+94,163	+63.98

It is seen from the above Statement that largest increase has occurred in 1951-1961, i.e., 100.78 percent growth rate. In 1971-1981, there is an increase of 94,163, persons registering a 63.98 percent growth rate.

Urban Agglomeration

The concept of Urban agglomeration was adopted for the first time during 1971 Census. The same concept of Urban agglomeration was followed for 1981 Census.

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous Urban spread constituting of towns and its adjoining urban out-growth or two or more physically contiguous town together with continuous well recognised urban outgrowth if any, of such towns. The core town alongwith the urban spread could be taken in that case as a single urban mass. The other name for this is Urban Agglomeration. In several areas around a core city or statutory town have come in fairly large well recognised railway colonies, University Campuses, port areas, military camps etc., even though they are outside the statutory limits of the Corporations, Municipality or Cantonment, they fall within the

revenue limits of the village or villages which is or are contiguous to the town.

In our State, the Shillong Urban Agglomeration which was constituted in 1971 Census which consisted of Shillong Municipality with adjoining towns, viz., Shillong Cantonment, Mawlai and Nongthymmai underwent a change in 1981 Census. The Shillong Urban Agglomeration now consists of Shillong Municipality, Shillong Cantonment, Mawlai, Nongthymmai, Madanrtng and Pynthorumkbrah. The last two were in fact outgrowth of Nongthymmai and Shillong Municipality respectively. For Census purposes, they were treated as new towns in 1981 Census.

Standard Urban Area

Another new concept adopted in 1971 Census was Urban Standard Area. It envisaged a constant statistical spatial reporting unit which was to serve as the basis of Urban development planning for the concerned city or towns. The same concept was followed in the 1981 Census also. The essential requirements for the constituting of a Standard Urban Area : (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000 (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have mutual socio-economic link with core town and (iii) in all probability this entire area should get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades. In the State of Meghalaya, the Shillong Standard Urban Area was determined on this basis in 1971 Census and some basic data were presented for 1951, 1961 and 1971 for Standard Urban Area and its components. Thus, it was a long term planning area and was to remain as a statistical reporting unit during the three successive Censuses 1971, 1981 and 1991 irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of the local administrative units within the tract. There has been a slight change in the component units of Shillong SUA in 1981..Umpling and Rynjah Laplang which were left out by mistake from the rural components of Shillong SUA in 1971 were included in 1981.

Definition of village

A village has, however, always defined a uniformity accepted definition, mainly because of varying conditions of rural habitation in different part of the country. The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. But for non-revenue villages or unsurveyed villages each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries is treated as one unit. The village may comprise several hamlets

but the entire village is taken as one unit for presentation of data. In forest areas, each habitation areas within each forest range officer's beat is treated as one unit. All these villages are not inhabited. In our State, out of total 5048 villages, 4,902 are inhabited and 146 uninhabited villages. These uninhabited villages which are units of area recognised for revenue purposes do not have human dwellings.

Statement 3.5 gives the total number of villages in the state and five districts.

STATEMENT 3.5

No. of inhabited villages in the State & District

State/District	No. of inhabited villages
Meghalaya	4,902
Jaintia Hills	404
East Khasi Hills	1,189
West Khasi Hills	710
East Garo Hills	656
West Garo Hills	1,943

It may be seen from the above statement that West Garo Hills district has the largest number of inhabited villages (1943) followed by East Khasi Hills district with 1189 villages. Jaintia Hills district has the lowest number of villages (404).

STATEMENT 3.6

Average population of a village in the District

Name of the District	Average population of a village
Meghalaya	223
Jaintia Hills	355
East Khasi Hills	278
West Khasi Hills	222
East Garo Hills	201
West Garo Hills	170

If we see at the above statement, the average population of village in the State is 223 and, Jaintia Hills district has 355 persons, East Khasi Hills 278 persons, West Khasi Hills 222 persons, East Garo Hills 201 persons and West Garo Hills 170 persons.

Following Statement shows the average population of a village in the State and Union Territories. It is seen that Meghalaya has the 223 average population of a village in the State. Most of the villages in Meghalaya are very small, Kerala has the highest average population of a village 16,966 and Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest average population of a village 181.

STATEMENT 3.7

Average Population of a Village in a State/U.Ts.

India/State/U.Ts.	Average population of a village
India	911
States :	
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,499
2. Bihar	905
3. Gujarat	1,296
4. Harayana	1,496
5. Himachal Pradesh	235
6. Jammu & Kashmir	729
7. Karnataka	976
8. Kerala	16,966
9. Madhya Pradesh	582
10. Maharashtra	1,036
11. Manipur	513
12. Meghalaya	223
13. Nagaland	588
14. Orissa	499
15. Punjab	983
16. Rajasthan	773
17. Sikkim	602
18. Tamil Nadu	2,050
19. Tripura	2,134
20. Uttar Pradesh	808
21. West Bengal	1,055
Union Territories :	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	283
2. Arunachal Pradesh	181
3. Chandigarh	1,198
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,382
5. Delhi	2,113
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,783
7. Lakshadweep	3,088
8. Mizoram	515
9. Pondicherry	991

CHAPTER IV

1. ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED? HOW OLD ARE WE?

What is Sex Ratio

Human population or any other living species for that matter, is made up of two distinct sexes, males and females. Since the human race must grow, the proportion of males and females in a given population has to be more or less equal unless, of course, this balance is disturbed by certain extraneous factors like wars which usually take away a heavy toll of young males or outmigration which, atleast in the initial stages, transfer adult males from one part of the country to another or from one nation to another for settlement. In order to know the extent of imbalance in the number of sexes, it is necessary to find out the proportion of males and females in a given population and then to compare these proportions with those for the past periods or of other regions or areas. In demographic parlance the number of persons of one sex to 1000 of the other is called "Sex Ratio". There are two ways of expressing the sex ratio. It can be either the number of males per 1000 females or the number of females per 1000 males. In our country, the latter method of expressing the sex ratio is adopted.

Some Effects of imbalance in Sex Ratio

A balanced sex ratio is an ideal situation. This had perhaps been intended by nature. Equal division of men & women would unquestionably make for harmony and good social order. But such situation is rarely observed. Conversely an unequal distribution or what we may bring in its wake maladjustment in the norms of life social evil and various other problems.

Now the question arises, is the population distribution between men and women balanced? What is the trend and what plausible reasons would there be to explain the disparity, if any? It may be noticed that in most countries of the world including India, the sex ratio at birth is more favourable to males than to females. More male babies are born than female babies. In case of India, however, the female child is neglected

in most cases for social or traditional reasons. Whether it is in the matter of education or material comforts of life a son is generally given a preferential treatment over a daughter. The situation is further complicated due to the custom or child marriage on one hand and absence of any sort of family planning on the other, both of which together subject the women to heavy mental and physical strains particularly during the reproductive age groups of 15 to 45. The strain of child bearing in the early ages and in particular the short intervals between two pregnancies make the Indian woman vulnerable to many ailment and diseases. It is notified that once the reproductive age group of 15-45 is passed, the risk to life is reduced to a great extent for Indian women.

STATEMENT 4.1

Sex Ratio in the State and U.Ts. 1981

India/States/U.T.	Sex Ratio
1	2
India†	934
<i>States</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	975
2. *Assam	901
3. Bihar	946
4. Gujarat	942
5. Haryana	870
6. Himachal Pradesh	973
7. Jammu & Kashmir	892
8. Karnataka	963
9. Kerala	1,032
10. Madhya Pradesh	941
11. Maharashtra	937
12. Manipur	971
13. Meghalaya	954
14. Nagaland	863
15. Orissa	981
16. Punjab	879
17. Rajasthan	919

* based on projected population of Assam

†Exclude Assam

STATEMENT 4.1—(Contd)

India/States/U.T.	Sex Ratio
1	2
18. Sikkim	835
19. Tamil Nadu	977
20. Tripura	946
21. Uttar Pradesh	885
22. West Bengal	911
<i>U.Ts.</i>	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	760
2. Arunachal Pradesh	862
3. Chandigarh	769
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974
5. Delhi	808
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	981
7. Lakshadweep	975
8. Mizoram	919
9. Pondicherry	985

Let us now see the sex ratio prevailing in our own country & States. The 1981 Census has revealed that the sex ratio of India is 934. This is in keeping with the descending trend of female population which has become almost a heritage in our country. We can see from the table below how the ratio has been falling from decade to decade over the last 80 years except 1981 Census. It increased from 930 to 934 over the decade.

TABLE

Year	Sex Ratio
1	2
1901.	972
1911.	964
1921.	955
1931.	950
1941.	945
1951.	946
1961.	941
1971.	930
1981.	934

Meghalaya has a sex ratio of 954 females per 1000 males according to 1981 Census whereas it was 942 in 1971 Census. There is an increase of 12 females per thousand males over the last decade. Our State's sex ratio may be taken as moderate when compared with other States of the country. It stands higher than the Indian figure of 934 and it ranks 8 in the position among the 22 States of the country. See Statement No. 4.1 which gives as comparative picture of the State. Kerala has the highest sex ratio of 1032 females per 1000 males, followed by Orissa (981), Tamil Nadu (977), Andhra Pradesh (975) and Himachal Pradesh (973), Sikkim has the lowest sex ratio of 835 males. This means that there are 835 females per 1000 males. Shortfall of women seems to be a phenomenon common to all the States, though a varying degree except Kerala.

STATEMENT 4.2

Sex Ratio in the District, 1981

State/District	Sex ratio
1	2
Meghalaya	954
1. Jaintia Hills District	978
2. East Khasi Hills District	945
3. West Khasi Hills District	949
4. East Garo Hills District	941
5. West Garo Hills District	963.

What is the position in the districts of our State? In Statement 4.2, you would notice that according to 1981 Census, Jaintia Hills District claims the first position with ratio of 978, West Garo Hills District comes next with ratio of 963, Both of these districts have more than State's average 954. West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills District and East Garo Hills District have sex-ratio of 949, 945 and 941 respectively. East Garo Hills District has the lowest sex-ratio viz., 941.

Difference in sex-ratio between rural and urban areas

So long we have been discussing the sex-ratio in respect of composite areas, villages and towns taken together. If we view separately, the picture takes on a different colour altogether. See the following Statement, which presents sex-ratio for the State and Districts by rural and urban as per 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 4.3

Sex-ratio in the rural & urban areas among the districts

State/District	Sex-ratio	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Meghalaya	965	904
1. Jaintia Hills	977	994
2. East Khasi Hills	966	907
3. West Khasi Hills	953	975
4. East Garo Hills	947	772
5. West Garo Hills	972	888

We have seen that in the total population of our State there are 954 females for every 1,000 males. In terms of rural and urban, the rural areas account for sex-ratio of 965, while urban areas record sex ratio of 904. You might have noticed that female population in towns and cities is always less than male population except Jaintia Hills District. Jaintia Hills District has sex-ratio of 977, in rural areas as compared to urban sex-ratio of 994. The other four districts, rural sex-ratio is higher than urban sex-ratio. The highest sex-ratio for urban areas is recorded in Jaintia Hills District (994) followed by East Khasi Hills District with 907 and the lowest in East Garo Hills District (772). So far rural sex-ratio is concerned Jaintia Hills district has the highest sex-ratio of 977 followed by West Garo Hills

6-262 R. G. India/ND/88

(972), East Khasi Hills (966), West Khasi Hills (953) and East Garo Hills (947) which is the lowest sex-ratio among the districts.

How old are we ?

Age like sex is one of the most basic characteristics of a population. Age data have wide use. They are important to planners and administrators to formulate educational and welfare programme more accurately. To life insurance business and for determining labour force, they are vital.

Age structure

Age at Census is recorded in completed years. If a person is, say, 27 years and 10 months old on the day of enumeration, his age for the purpose of Census shall be 27 years and not 28 years. From the age data so collected, the age distribution is obtained by grouping the males of the same age and the females of the same age separately at every age. The proportion of population contained within the different age groups is known as age structure.

We now consider the distribution of the population by age groups in the country as well as in the State.

STATEMENT 4.4

Distribution of population by age-groups, 1981

Age-groups	@India		Meghalaya	
	Population	Proportion in P.C.	Population	Proportion in P.C.
1	2	3	4	5
*TOTAL	665,287,849	..	1,335,819	..
0—14.	263,107,041	39.55	566,783	42.43
15—19.	64,138,818	9.64	140,647	10.53
20—24.	57,337,863	8.62	113,163	8.47
25—29.	50,724,625	7.62	111,625	8.36
30—34.	42,379,737	6.37	84,087	6.29
35—39.	38,858,764	5.84	81,405	6.09
40—49.	63,426,353	9.53	1,12,471	8.42
50—59.	41,813,482	6.29	65,602	4.91
60+	43,167,391	6.49	59,170	4.43

* Total includes ANS.

@India excludes Assam.

Look at Statement No. 4.4 which gives you the distribution of the population by age-groups. One feature of our age distribution is striking and that of the total population of India nearly 39.55% are below 15 years. In our State nearly 42.43% population is below 15 years. We are a very young population, indeed there are two important consequences of having such a young population, the first is that such a large number of the young would mean that we have to invest a considerable amount of funds on schools and medical facilities. The second is that large young population means the population growth continue to be high. Both these consequences affect our economic and social progress.

It is generally accepted that those between 15 to 59 are capable of working or in the working age groups. Of course, it is not true to say that all those between 15 & 59 are working, since many of them may not have any employment but for purpose of population studies they are defined as those in the working age group. The population in the age group 0-14 and 60+ are, on the other hand, considered as not in the labour force. We can now compare the proportions of the population in the working age groups and those not in the working age groups.

The relationship between the number of persons in the age group 0-14 and 60+ and of those in the age groups 15-59 is called dependency ratio. The dependency ratio is easily calculated as follows :—

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population in age group 0-14 \& 60+}}{\text{Population in the age group 15-59}} \times 100$$

The dependency ratio, therefore, gives us the number of dependents for every 100 of the population in the working age-group.

The dependency ratios of India and Meghalaya State can be calculated from the Table 4.4 we get a dependency ratio of **85** for India and **88** for Meghalaya State. Now what does this mean? It means for every 100 persons capable of working there are nearly an equal number who are incapable of working and who depend on those who work. In actual fact, since all those between 15-59 are not employed, the actual burden of maintenance of dependents in those that do work is much more.

The dependency ratio in Meghalaya decreased from 93.08 in 1971 to 88.29 in 1981 registering a decrease of 5.15% in the dependency ratio.

The very high dependency ratio in India and our State is almost entirely due to the high proportion of children below 15 years in the population. As we saw earlier, nearly 42.43% of the population is below 15. This very high proportion of population below 15 is itself a direct consequence of the high birth rate.

Age composition in Meghalaya

We will now see what picture does the age composition of our State present? As the 1981 Census has revealed, the children in the ages 0-14 years in our State make 42.43 percent of our population and the older population aged 60 years and above account for as little as 4.43 percent while a little over half of the population—53.7 percent constitute the working population (15-59). This is higher than all India structure (46.04%). Over seven lakhs in the working age group of our State have to shoulder the responsibility of supporting more than 6 lakhs young and old age groups taken together. We observe that for every person in the working age in our State there is one other person to be fed and supported.

Age Pyramid.

We have so far discussed sex and age composition of the people of Meghalaya. But these two characteristics of the population can be combined pictorially in what is called the "age pyramid". When the sex and age composition of population are plotted graphically, we get a pyramid in which the broad base represents the youngest ages, and the sides gradually slope inwards due to deaths in the higher age groups. The purpose of the age pyramid is really to help us to see the sex and age composition of the population. When we have these pyramids for various countries comparisons are easier.

In an age pyramid each age group presented by a horizontal bar, the male population is presented by a horizontal bar. The male population is shown on the left side and the female population on the right side. Usually, the age groups are arranged at five year intervals. The age pyramids of India and Meghalaya are presented here.

The proportions of males and females in the various groups on the basis of which these pyramids have been drawn are included in Statement below :—

STATEMENT 4.5

*Proportion of Population in various age groups in India
Meghalaya (in P.C.)*

Age-group	@ India		Meghalaya	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
*Total				
0—14 . .	39.47	39.63	41.81	43.08
15—19 . .	9.89	9.37	10.41	10.66
20—24 . .	8.43	8.82	7.80	9.17
25—29 . .	7.49	7.77	7.75	8.99
30—34 . .	6.27	6.47	6.51	6.07
35—39 . .	5.79	5.90	6.51	5.66
40—49 . .	9.71	9.34	9.07	7.73
50—59 . .	6.48	6.07	5.35	4.45
60+ . .	6.40	6.58	4.72	4.13

* Total includes ANS.

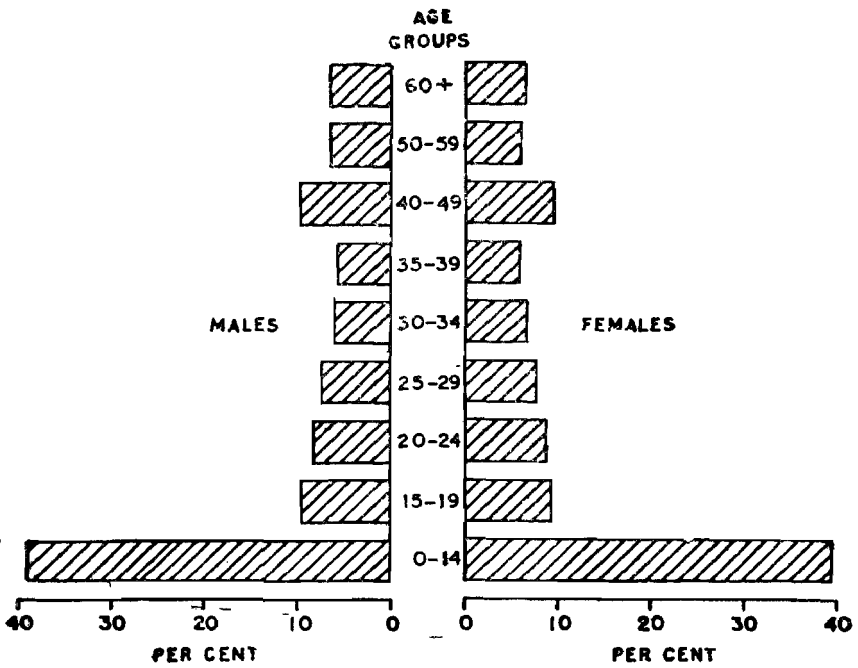
@ India excludes Assam.

Both in the case of India & Meghalaya State we see how broad the bases of the pyramids are. This is because of the very large proportions of the very young in our population. As the age increases, the proportions are lower. Consequently, the walls of the pyramids slope steeply inwards. The fairly rapid shrinking of the steps as the age group increase indicates to us the relatively high death rates in the successive age groups. Though our death rates have fallen over the last few decades the average death rate can be said to be still high.

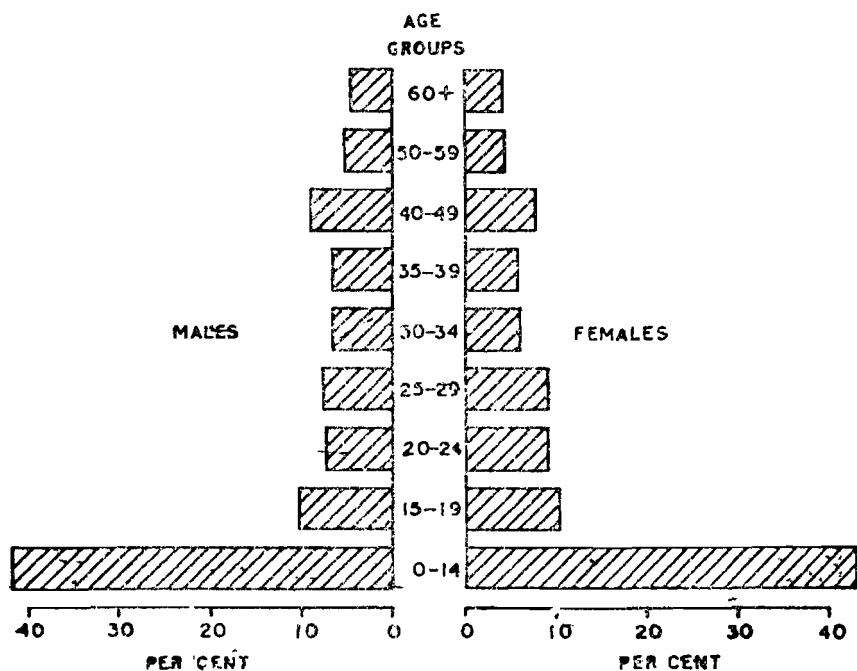
The slope of the age pyramid depends on the sex and age characteristics of the population and, therefore, the shape of the pyramid can differ from country to country.

The age pyramid, therefore, gives us a pictorial version of the population of our country among the age groups. They also indicate to us the very large proportion of the very young, who constitute the main factor in the dependency ratio. In fact, the age pyramids are turned upside down we get a more realistic idea of the dependency. As we will notice, if the age pyramid held upside down, a broad top consisting of the young is supported by a comparatively smaller column of those in the working age groups.

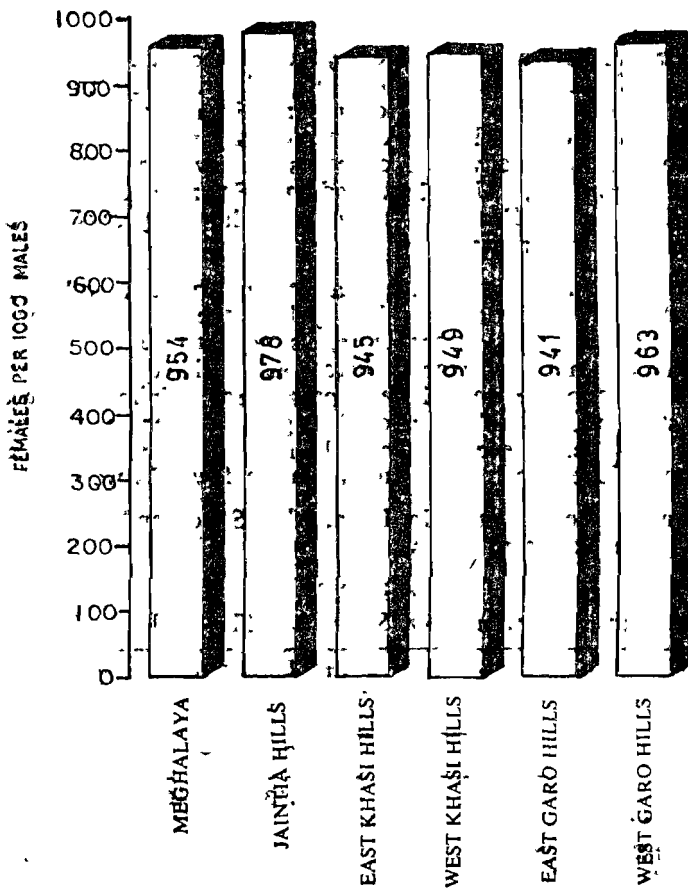
INDIA
AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE
1981



MEGHALAYA
AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE
1981



MEGHALAYA
SEX RATIO
1981



CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

How many can read and write or in Census parlance, how many are literates is a question as old as Census. This is one of the first question asked at the Census from the time of its inception not only in our country but in all Census taking countries of the world.

Now we see, what is literacy and who are considered literates. If you are just able to read and write, you are treated as literate. That is the definition given by the United Nations and adopted all over the world. By this standard, the population of some advanced countries is now almost 100 per cent literates viz., United Kingdom, Switzerland, Austria, Australia and New Zealand. They do not have any question on literacy in their Censuses.

In our country, a literate is a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children of the age of 4 years or less are treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

General literacy rates in India, the States and U.Ts. are given in the Statement below :

—STATEMENT 5.1

General Literacy rates in India, States & U.Ts., 1981

India/States/U.Ts.	General Literacy rates (in p.c.)		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
India	36.23	46.89	24.82
STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	29.94	39.26	20.39
2. *Assam			
3. Bihar	26.20	38.11	13.62

STATEMENT 5.1—Contd.

India/States/U.Ts.	General Literacy rates (in. P.C.)		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
4. Gujarat	43.70	54.44	32.30
5. Haryana	36.14	48.20	22.27
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	42.48	53.19	31.46
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	26.67	36.29	15.88
8. Karnataka	38.46	48.81	27.71
9. Kerala	70.42	75.26	65.73
10. Madhya Pradesh . .	27.87	39.49	15.53
11. Maharashtra	47.18	58.79	34.79
12. Manipur	41.35	53.29	29.06
13. Meghalaya	34.08	37.89	30.08
14. Nagaland	42.57	50.06	33.89
15. Orissa	34.23	47.10	21.12
16. Punjab	40.86	47.16	33.69
17. Rajasthan	24.38	36.30	11.42
18. Sikkim	34.05	43.95	22.20
19. Tamil Nadu	46.76	58.26	34.99
20. Tripura	42.12	51.70	32.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	27.16	38.76	14.04
22. West Bengal	40.94	50.67	30.25
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.56	58.72	42.14
2. Arunachal Pradesh . .	20.79	28.94	11.32
3. Chandigarh	64.79	69.00	59.31
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	26.67	36.32	16.78
5. Delhi	61.54	68.40	53.07
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	56.66	65.59	47.56
7. Lakshadweep	55.07	65.24	44.65
8. Mizoram	59.88	64.46	54.91
9. Pondicherry	55.85	65.84	45.71

* Excludes Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of 1981 Census.

In our country as a whole, only 36.23 percent of the population are literate, in other words, only 36 out of every 100 can read and write with understanding in India. The literacy rate in Meghalaya State works out to 34%. Meghalaya has 14th rank so far as the literacy is concerned among the States in India. The States in the order of their ranks are Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Punjab, Karnataka, Haryana and Orissa. The very high proportions of literacy both among men and women in Kerala is noteworthy. The second comes the Maharashtra followed by Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. We must also note that in all the States and Union Territories the literacy rates among women are very much lower than among men.

Effective literacy rates in Meghalaya State and the Districts

The effective literacy rates are more realistic since the very young population in the age group 0-4 is not taken into consideration in calculation of effective literacy rates.

We saw that general literacy rate in Meghalaya State is 34.08 per cent, but effective literacy rate becomes 39.95%. The effective literacy rates in the districts for the total population and among men and women separately are given in Statement 5.2.

STATEMENT 5.2

Effective literacy rates in the State/Districts (excluding 0-4 age groups)

States/Districts	Effective Literacy Rates		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	39.95	44.26	35.41
Jaintia Hills District	29.21	29.26	29.17
East Khasi Hills District	50.87	54.36	47.14
West Khasi Hills District	38.19	40.59	35.65
East Garo Hills District	39.60	45.86	32.87
West Garo Hills District	30.17	37.25	22.79

If both man and woman are considered together, East Khasi Hills District has the pride place with the highest effective literacy rate of 50.87 percent. East Garo Hills District has 39.60 per cent, West Khasi Hills District has effective literacy

rate 38.19 per cent, West Garo Hills District 30.17 per cent. The lowest literacy (29.21%) is in Jaintia Hills District.

In the Statement above the effective literacy rates among males and females are also indicated. Among males, the highest effective literacy rate is in East Khasi Hills District and least in the Jaintia Hills District. Among the females the effective literacy rate is in East Khasi Hills District and least in West Garo Hills District. Generally lower literacy rates among the females compared to males is found from the above table. In all the districts, the effective literacy among women are much lower than that among men.

Effective literacy rates in the Rural & Urban areas

We may now turn to the rural/urban differential in the rates of literacy. We have seen how the urban areas have certain advantages when compared to rural areas. This advantage exists with regards to literacy also. We must have noticed how newspapers, magazines, books, etc., sell more in the urban areas than in the rural areas and how crowded the schools in towns are. This is because those who are literate are found in much larger numbers in the urban areas. Table 153 shows the effective literacy rates in the rural and urban areas are presented.

STATEMENT 5.3

Effective Literacy Rates in Rural & Urban Areas.

States/Districts	Effective literacy rates (in per cent)					
	Total Population		Males		Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalayā . . .	32.38	73.20	36.26	78.15	28.34	67.66
1. Jaintia Hills District	24.81	76.97	24.47	81.67	25.15	72.23
2. East Khasi Hills District . . .	37.69	74.09	39.93	78.95	35.35	68.67
3. West Khasi Hills District . . .	37.58	63.39	39.87	67.40	35.16	58.14
4. East Garo Hills District . . .	39.05	56.53	45.17	64.97	32.53	44.87
5. West Garo Hills District . . .	25.29	70.52	32.34	75.96	18.02	64.32

The much higher effective literacy rates in the urban areas than in the rural areas are strikingly obvious. If the total population is considered, the urban effective literacy rate is more than double. In all the districts, the urban rate is much greater than the rural rate of literacy.

If the effective rates among the men and women are considered separately, we notice the higher urban rates in both cases.

The sharp contrast between the effective literacy rates the rural and urban areas is something we must note. Both among men and women these rates are far greater in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The spread of education and the availability of educational opportunities are clearly better in the urban areas. We must at this point remind ourselves that the lower literacy rates in the rural areas are due to various causes, and cannot be attributed only to the number of schools. In the rural areas, children start working at a very early age and help to either lighten the burdens of running the house or to increase the income of the family. They look after the younger children in the house, allowing their mothers to go out for work. The older children also work in the fields as labourers. In the rural areas, therefore, children are diverted from schools into labour force. Consequently, the literacy in the rural areas is low.

We have noticed that the effective literacy rate in the urban areas of our State is 73.20 per cent.

Attending Schools/Colleges

The information on School attendance was collected for the first time in the 1981 Census. Statement showing the number of persons attending the schools/colleges is given below :

STATEMENT 5.4

Attending School/College by completed level of Education age and sex, 1981

Age Group	Total Rural Urban	Total population		Total Persons Attending Schools/Colleges		Illiterate		Literate without Educational Level			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Non formal		Formal	
								M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	T	584,758	553,642	112,227	102,166	13,700	13,128	756	683	40,533	38,700
	R	473,137	454,143	72,586	66,846	11,589	11,033	549	563	28,950	28,058
	U	111,621	99,499	39,641	35,320	2,111	2,095	207	120	11,383	10,642
5-14	T	187,355	182,875	73,314	73,081	13,097	12,584	611	622	36,919	36,226
	R	157,571	152,708	50,110	50,304	11,067	10,589	437	511	25,898	25,848
	U	29,784	30,167	23,204	22,777	2,030	1,995	174	111	11,021	10,378
15-24	T	124,479	129,331	34,959	27,535	497	416	115	49	3,165	2,363
	R	96,430	102,268	20,300	15,821	440	355	92	44	2,835	2,123
	U	28,049	27,063	14,659	11,714	57	61	23	5	330	240
25+	T	272,924	241,436	3,954	1,550	106	128	30	12	249	111
	R	219,136	199,167	2,176	721	82	89	20	8	217	87
	U	53,788	42,269	1,778	829	24	39	10	4	32	24

STATEMENT 5.4—Concl'd.

Age Group	Total Rural Urban	Educational Level										Higher secondary/ Intermediate/Pre- University		
		Primary		Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
Total	T	24,141	22,632	21,635	18,916	7,480	5,279	3,072	2,080					
	R	16,675	15,357	11,951	9,867	2,148	1,491	580	481					
	U	7,466	7,275	9,684	9,049	5,332	3,788	2,492	1,609					
5-14	T	16,590	16,989	5,915	6,444	176	207	5	7					
	R	10,307	10,751	2,364	2,558	35	43	2	2					
	U	6,283	6,238	3,551	3,886	141	164	3	5					
15-24	T	7,053	5,437	14,620	12,749	6,427	4,763	2,503	1,816					
	R	5,946	4,456	8,759	7,106	1,748	1,348	414	316					
	U	1,107	981	5,861	5,043	4,679	3,415	2,089	1,500					
25+	T	498	206	1,100	323	877	309	564	257					
	R	422	150	828	203	365	100	164	63					
	U	76	56	272	120	512	209	400	194					

STATEMENT 5.4—Concl'd.

7—262 R. G. India/ND/88

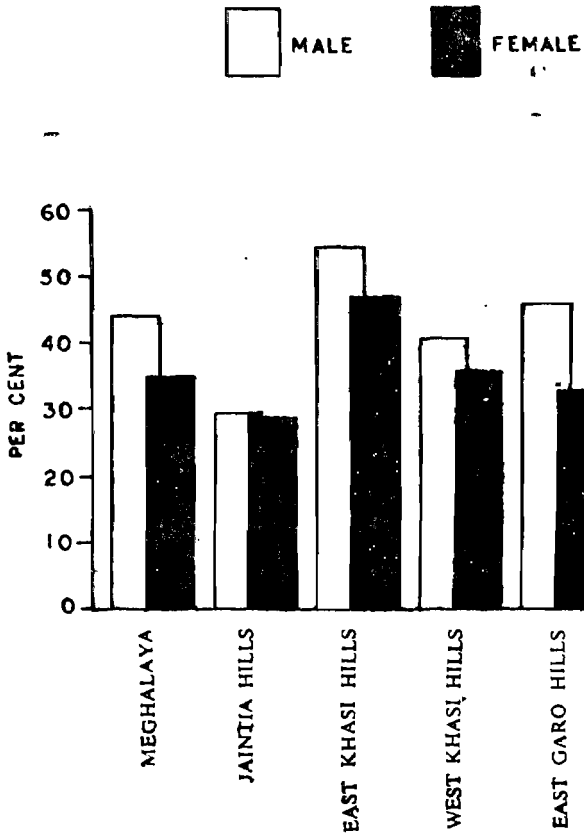
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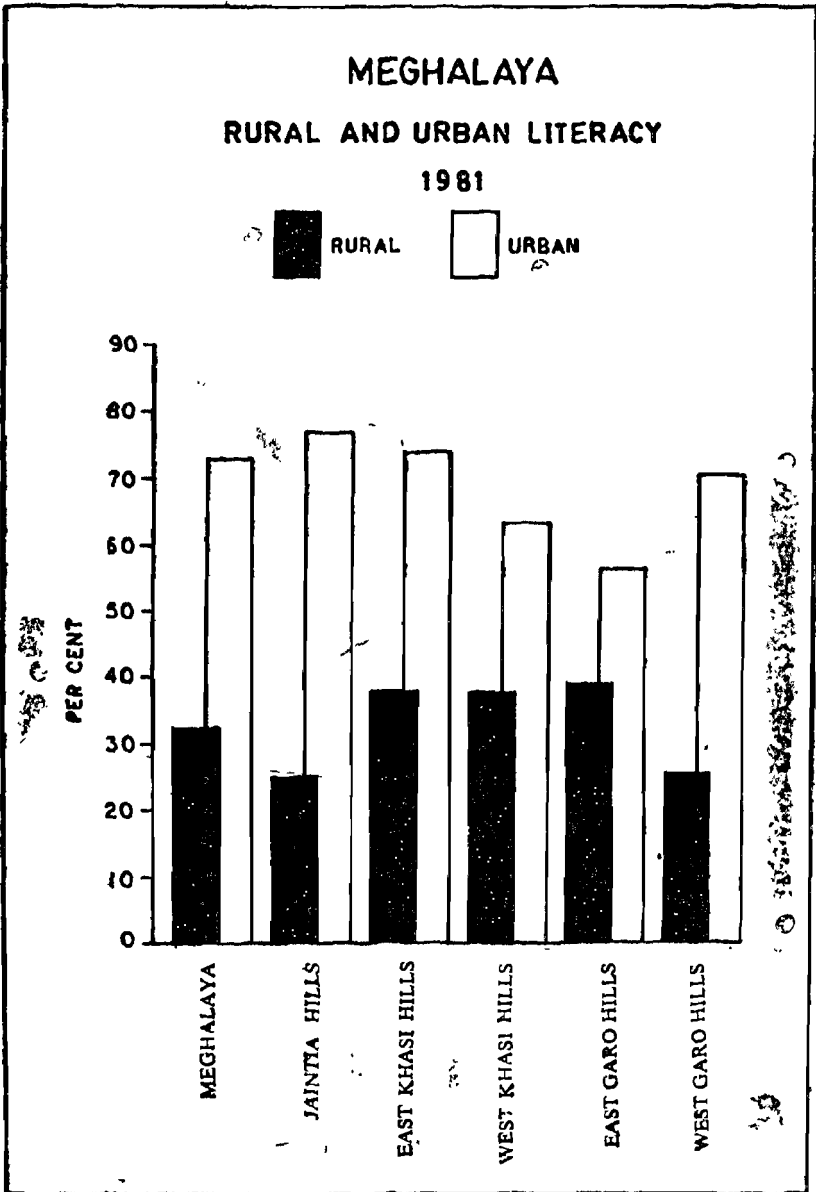
Age Group	Total	Educational Level										
		Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree			Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to Degree			Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or post graduate degree			Graduate and above	
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
Total	T	1	..	33	5	49	45	1,027	698			
	R	..	..	4	4	..	..	140	92			
	U	1	..	29	1	49	45	887	606			
5—14	T	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..			
	R	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..			
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
15—24	T	..	..	21	2	22	20	536	520			
	R	..	..	1	2	..	..	65	71			
	U	..	..	20	..	22	20	471	449			
25+	T	..	..	12	1	27	25	491	178			
	R	..	..	3	..	..	..	75	21			
	U	..	..	9	1	27	25	416	157			

It is seen from the above statement that there were 214393 persons attending schools and colleges in the ages 5 and above according to 1981 Census. Of these 112,227 are males and 102,166 are females. In the age groups 5-14, there are 73,314 males and 73,081 females attending schools. In the age-groups of 15-24, are 34,959 males and 27,535 are females. They are mostly attending in schools. In the age groups 25+ there are 2,176 males and 721 females in rural areas and 1778 males and 828 females in urban area who are attending school /college. They are mostly pursuing school education and only 27.89% are pursuing education in University or college.

Of the total males 1,12,227 attending schools/colleges, 72,586 are in rural areas and 39,641 in urban areas. Of the total females attending schools/colleges 1,02,166, there are 66,846 in rural areas and 35,320 are in urban areas. In age-groups 5-14, 50,110 males are in rural areas and 23,204 are in urban areas; 50,304 females are in rural areas and 22,777 females are from urban areas. In age-groups 15-24, 20,300 males in rural areas and 14,659 in urban areas. 15,821 females and from rural and 11,714 are from urban areas. In age-groups 25+, there are 2176 males from rural, 1,778 males from urban areas; 721 females are from rural areas and 829 females from urban areas.

MEGHALAYA
MALE AND FEMALE LITERACY
1981





CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language question on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 1,335,819 in the States, the institutional population is only 9,071 constituting 0.68 percent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The few returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in the alphabetical order in parts A and B of Table 1.

Statement 6.1

Part A

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by language mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Language	Number of speaker
1	2
Assamese	23,356
Bengali	119,571
Hindi	29,728
Gujarati	62

Language	Number of speakers
1	2
Kannada	124
Kashmiri	4
Malayalam	914
Marathi	264
Oriya	570
Punjabi	3,621
Sanskrit	1
Sindhi	196
Tamil	290
Telegu	269
Urdu	2,143

Statement 6.1

Part B

Statement showing the speakers of House-hold population by languages mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of Variants where grouped), other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Languages	Number of speakers
1	2
Adi	13
Anal	23
Angami	21
Ad	112
Bhotia	139
Brumij	4
Bodo/Boro	1,685
Coorgi/Kodagu	5
Dogri	40
English	759
Garb	399,069
Gorkhali/Nepali	61,259
Halam	3
Hmar	542
Kabui	2

Languages	Number of speakers
1	2
Kacha Naga	1
Kharia	3
Khasi	629,640
Khezha	2
Koch	16,150
Konkani	21
Korku	6
Kuki	70
Kurukh/Oraon	26
Lakher	15
Limbu	1
Lotha	60
Lushai/Mizo	3,104
Manipuri/Meithei	1,458
Mao	17
Mikir	9,674
Munda	3
Mundari	2
Naga	329
Nissi/Dafla	10
Nocte	7
Paite	42
Rabha	13,888
Santali	201
Sema	30
Sherpa	19
Tangkhul	61
Tangsa	5
Thado	9
Tibetan	329
Tripuri	91
Vaiphei	36
Total of Other Languages	6,522

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 1,326,748 in the State, 181,113 are the speakers of Schedule VIII languages constituting 86.35 percent to the total household population.

In both parts A & B of the table variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These indentifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are shown below :

Part A.

Bengali—Hajong/Hajong, Rajbangsi

Hindi— Bhojpuri, Garhwali, Haryanri, Khariboli, Kumauni, Magadhi/Magahi ; Maithili; Malvi; Marwari, Pahari; Rajasthani ; Sadan/Sadri.

Part B.

Angami—Chakru/Chokri

Kabui—Rongmei

Kacha Naga—Liangmei

Khasi—Pnar/Synteng; War.

Nissi/Dafla—Apatani

Tripuri—Kokbarak

All other returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All-India level or were not linguistically indentifiable are included in the Category 'others' occurring as the last entry in Part B.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

India is a land of many religions and faiths and every citizen is guaranteed the freedom to profess his religion or faith by the Constitution. We are a Secular State and yet, the Census collects information regarding religion. The question might be asked as to why this is done? The Census gathers information on religions because it is recognised that many aspects of a person's life are influenced by his religion, though in varying degrees. Sociologists and others are interested in studying the influence of religion on other social characteristics such as literacy, migration, marriage, economic conditions etc. Religion is a basic cultural characteristics in our country.

The religions data of 1981 Census presented in this chapter are based on (1) information on the religion of the head of the household in respect of normal and houseless households and (2) information on the religion of each individual returned for Question 8 of the Individual Slip in respect of individuals in the institutional households.

Religions In India

It is true that in India there are many religions and faiths but experience indicates that the great majority of the population follow six major religions. These are Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Sikhism. The number of persons belonging to each of these major religions and their proportion to the total population is indicated in Statement 7.1.

STATEMENT 7.1

Distribution of population by major religions in India 1981

Religion	Population	Proportion (in P.C.) to total population
1	2	3
Hindus	549,724,717	82.63
Muslims	75,571,514	11.36
Christians	16,174,498	2.43

STATEMENT 7.1—*Concl'd.*

Religion	Population	Proportion (in P.C.) to total population
1	2	3
Sikhs	13,078,146	1.96
Budhists.	4,719,900	0.71
Jains	3,192,572	0.48
Other Religions & Persuasions	2,766,285	0.42
Religion not Stated	60,217	0.01

* Population of India excludes Assam.

We can see from the above statement that a very high proportion of the people of India are Hindus (82.63 percent). The other religious groups are much smaller we might note, incidentally, that we are the third largest Muslim country in the world, Indonesia being the first and Bangladesh the second.

In Meghalaya State, Christian population constitute 52.62% of the State's total population. The number under other religions are very small. Apart from these major religions, followers of other beliefs and persuasions constitute 25.77 percent of the population. The distribution of the people of Meghalaya State among the major religions is indicated in Statement 7.2.

STATEMENT 7.2

Distribution of population by Major religions in Meghalaya 1981

Religion	Numbers	Proportion to total population (in percent)
1	2	3
Buddhist	2,739	0.20
Christian	702,845	52.62
Hindu	240,831	18.03
Jain	542	0.04
Muslim	41,434	3.10
Sikh	1,674	0.13
Other Religions & Persuasion . .	344,215	25.77
Religion Not Stated.	1,530	0.11

We may now consider the distribution of the population of the districts among the major religions. Statement 7.3 gives the proportion of population of each district that follows a particular religion.

STATEMENT 7.3

Distribution of population by major religions in districts 1981

District	Religions								
	Buddhist		Christian		Hindu		Jain		
	Population	%age to total population	Population	%age to total population	Population	%age to total population	Population	%age to total population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Jaintia Hills District	62	0.04	87,478	55.93	9,362	5.99	..	..	
East Khasi Hills District	1,917	0.37	248,540	48.60	129,355	25.30	324	10.06	
West Khasi Hills District	24	0.01	120,443	74.54	5,480	3.39	99	0.06	
East Garo Hills District	43	0.03	94,396	69.13	11,340	8.31	21	0.02	
West Garo Hills District	693	0.19	151,997	41.09	85,294	23.06	98	0.03	

STATEMENT 7.3—Contd.

District	Religions										Religion Not stated
	Muslim		Sikh		Other Religions & persuasions		Religion Not stated				
	Population	%age to total population	Population	%age to total population	Population	%age to total population	Population	%age to total population			
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Jaintia Hills District	176	0.11	23	0.02	59,233	37.87	68	0.04			
East Khasi Hills District	6,707	1.31	1,579	0.31	122,130	23.88	862	0.17			
West Khasi Hills District	120	0.07	2	N	35,180	21.77	228	1.14			
East Garo Hills District	1,094	0.80	10	0.01	29,368	21.51	278	0.20			
West Garo Hills District	33,337	9.01	60	0.02	98,304	26.58	94	0.02			

In all the districts, the greater proportion of the population follow Christianity. Jaintia Hills district accounts for 55.93%, East Khasi Hills District 48.60%, West Khasi Hills District 74.54%, East Garo Hills District 69.15% and West Garo Hills District 41.09%.

Hinduism is the second largest religion in the State. The proportion of Hindus in Jaintia Hills District is 5.99%, in East Khasi Hills District 25.30%, in West Khasi Hills District 8.31% and in West Garo Hills District 23.06%.

Buddhists, Jains, Muslims and Sikhs and others are very few and their proportion in the distribution is very small.

Rural-Urban distribution of Major Religions

Table 7.4 gives the distribution of the major religions groups between the rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 7.4

Distribution of Major Religions groups in Rural & Urban areas in Meghalaya

Religion	Rural		Urban	
1	2		3	
Buddhist	1,023	0.9	1,716	0.71
Christians	593,102	54.19	109,752	45.48
Hindu	141,819	12.96	99,012	41.03
Jain	200	0.02	342	0.14
Muslim	34,219	3.13	7,215	2.99
Sikh	403	0.04	1,271	0.53
Other Religions & Persuasions .	322,298	29.44	21,917	9.08
Religion Not Stated	1,422	0.13	108	0.04

The Christians, Hindus and Muslims are comparatively more in the rural areas with percentages 54.15, 12.96 and 3.13 respectively. 29.44% are found in rural areas of the population which followed other religions and persuasions. In urban areas also Christians and Hindus proportion of population is also higher 45.48% & 41.03% respectively.

The distribution of major religions in urban agglomerations/towns are indicated in the following Statement 7.5.

STATEMENT 7.5

Distribution of major religions in Urban agglomerations/Town, 1981

Urban Agglomeration/Towns	Buddhist		Christian		Hindu		Jain	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jowai Town	10	0.08	6,629	51.30	164	12.35	..	..
Shillong U.A.	1,680	0.96	71,668	41.02	79,987	45.78	297	0.17
(a) Shillong (M)	1,096	1.00	40,411	36.99	53,370	48.85	164	0.15
(b) Shillong (Cantt)	205	3.10	180	2.72	5,326	80.45	104	1.57
(c) Mawla	7	0.03	14,800	72.53	2,809	13.77	..	..
(d) Nongthymmal	73	0.34	10,663	49.46	8,940	41.47	7	0.03
(e) Madanring	96	1.56	3,110	50.45	2,239	36.32	22	0.36
(f) Pynthorukhrak	203	1.90	2,504	23.38	7,303	68.18	..	..
Cherrapunjee Town	..	..	3,058	50.15	465	7.63	..	..
Nongstoin Town	10	0.26	3,233	83.32	494	12.73	..	..
William Nagar Town	12	0.28	2,730	63.64	1,027	23.94	..	..
Tura Town	4	0.01	19,670	55.79	14,073	39.92	39	0.11
Baghmara Town	..	..	2,764	66.08	1,316	31.46	6	0.14

STATEMENT 7.5—Contd.

	Muslim		Sikh		Other Religion		Religion not	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jowal Town	81	0.63	7	0.05	4,541	35.14	7	0.05
Shillong, U.A.	5,515	3.16	1,234	0.71	14,239	8.15	83	0.05
(a) Shillong (M)	4,011	3.67	807	0.74	9,369	8.58	16	0.02
(b) Shillong (Cantt)	546	8.25	229	3.46	28	0.42	2	0.03
(c) Mawla	85	0.42	..	..	2,663	13.05	41	0.20
(d) Nongthymmai	554	2.57	184	0.86	1,117	5.18	20	0.09
(e) Madanting	68	1.10	13	0.21	613	9.94	4	0.06
(f) Pythorunkirah	251	2.34	1	0.01	449	4.19	..	..
Cherrapunjee Town	14	0.23	..	..	2,559	41.97	1	0.02
Nongstoin Town	64	1.65	..	..	79	2.04	..	..
William Nagar Town	322	7.50	..	..	199	4.64	..	..
Tura Town	1,163	3.30	28	0.08	261	0.74	17	0.05
Baghmara Town	56	1.34	2	0.05	39	0.93	..	..

Christians form the major proportion in all the cities/towns in the State. Their proportion are considerably high among the towns, Nongstoin town with 83.22%, Mawlai 72.53% and Baghmara with 66.08%. Hindus form the second largest community among the cities/towns in the State. Shillong Cantonment has 80.45% Hindus, Pynthorunkhrah 68.18% and Shillong Municipality with 48.85%. Other religions constitute very small proportions.

The religious composition of the population of the State at selected Censuses is indicated in Statement 7.6.

STATEMENT 7.6

Distribution of population by major religions from 1961 to 1981, Meghalaya

Religion	Census Year		
	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4
Buddhist	0.13	0.19	0.20
Christian	35.21	46.98	52.62
Hindu	18.26	18.50	18.03
Jain	0.02	0.03	0.04
Muslim	2.99	2.60	3.10
Sikh	0.17	0.12	0.13
Other Religion & Persuasions	42.93	31.45	25.77
Religion Not Stated	0.29	0.13	0.11

The proportion of Christians is increasing very fast, it was 35.21% in 1961, 46.98% in 1971 and it rose to 52.62% in 1981. Whereas proportion of Hindus remained more or less constant. It was 18.25% in 1961, slightly rose to 18.50% in 1971 and thereafter decreased to 18.03% in 1981. Proportion of other religions & persuasions has decreased steadily from 42.93% in 1961 to 31.45% in 1971 and 25.77% in 1981.

STATEMENT 7.7
Sex ratio among Main religions, 1981

State/District	Religions					
	Budd- hists	Chris- tians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya . . .	885	984	824	449	876	958
1. Jaintia Hills . . .	632	1,008	517	..	408	..
2. East Khasi Hills . . .	859	1,005	811	421	642	1,043
3. West Khasi Hills . . .	500	960	767	768	364	..
4. East Garo Hills . . .	654	955	767	313	576	111
5. West Garo Hills . . .	1,026	975	898	324	950	250

Note : There is no population belonging to Jain religion in Jaintia Hills district and there is no female belonging to Sikh religion in Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills districts.

It is quite apparent from the above statement that sex ratio is comparatively higher among the Christians in all the districts. The lower sex ratio among Other Religions may be due to the fact that male members belonging to other religions have migrated to these districts leaving their families behind. They do not bring their families unless they get properly settled. The sex ratio of 1,026 has been deserved among Buddhists in West Garo Hills district and 1,043 among Sikhs in East Khasi Hills districts. Very low sex ratios of 111 and 250 have been observed in East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills districts respectively among the Sikhs.

STATEMENT 7.8
Growth rate of the major religious communities showing percentage increase 1971-81

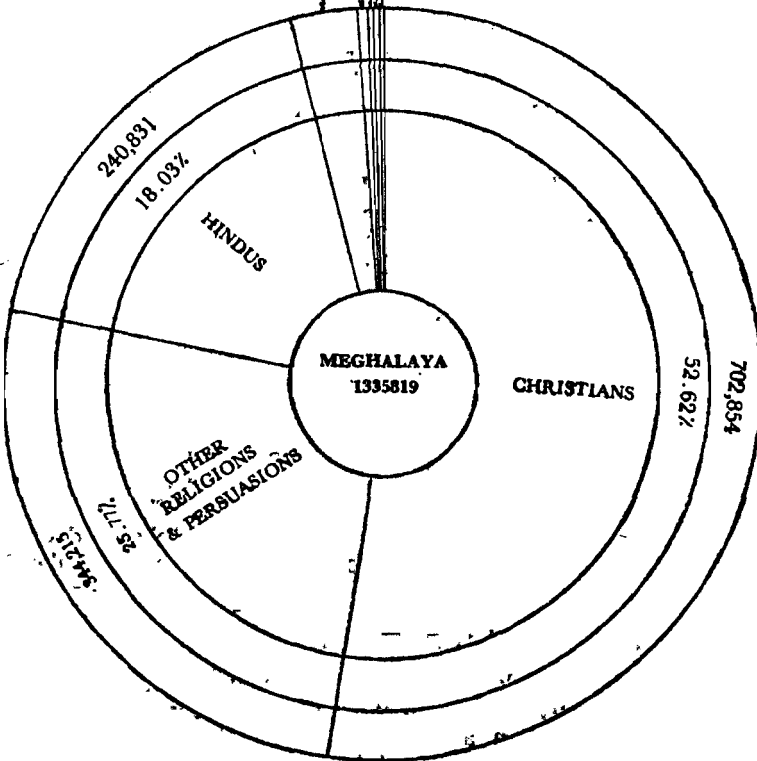
State/District	Census	Religions					
		Buddhist		Christians		Hindus	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Population	% age increase	Population	% age increase	Population	% age increase
Meghalaya	1981 1971	2,739 1,878	+45.85	702,854 475,267	+47.89 ..	240,831 187,140	+28.69 ..
1. Jaintia Hills	1981 1971	62 54	+14.81 ..	87,478 60,752	+43.99 ..	9,362 6,370	+46.97 ..
2. East Khasi Hills	1981 1971	1,917 934	+105.25 ..	248,540 166,347	+49.41 ..	129,355 98,999	+30.66 ..
3. West Khasi Hills	1981 1971	24 16	+50.00 ..	120,443 82,453	+46.07 ..	5,480 3,710	+47.71 ..
4. East Garo Hills	1981 1971	43 32	+34.38 ..	94,396 69,328	+36.16 ..	11,340 8,029	+41.24 ..
5. West Garo Hills	1981 1971	693 842	-17.70 ..	151,997 96,387	+57.69 ..	85,294 70,032	+21.79 ..

State/District	Census year	Religions					
		Jains		Muslims		Sikhs	
		Population	% age increase	Population	% age increase	Population	% age increase
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
Meghalaya . . .	1981	542	+102.24	41,434	+57.26	1,674	+32.65
	1971	268	..	26,347	..	1,262	..
1. Jaintia Hills . . .	1981	..	-100.00	176	+29.41	23	-17.86
	1971	11	..	136	..	28	..
2. East Khasi Hills . . .	1981	324	+116.00	6,707	+59.61	1,579	+30.28
	1971	150	..	4,202	..	1,212	..
3. West Khasi Hills . . .	1981	99	+209.38	120	+50.00	2	NIL
	1971	32	..	80	..	..	..
4. East Garo Hills . . .	1981	21	+31.25	1,094	+40.08	10	+233.33
	1971	16	..	781	..	3	..
5. West Garo Hills . . .	1981	98	+66.10	33,337	+57.64	60	+215.79
	1971	59	..	21,148	..	19	..

It is seen from the above statement that the growth rate of the Jain religion is highest over the decade 1971-81, viz., +102.24 percent following by Muslims +57.26 percent, Christians +47.89 percent, Buddhists +45.85 percent, Sikhs +32.65 percent and Hindus +28.69 percent. Among the districts in the state, the growth rate of Buddhists in the East Khasi Hills has recorded highest growth rate of +105.25 percent followed by West Khasi Hills +50.00 percent. It is noticed that among Buddhists there is negative growth rate of 17.70 percent. The growth rate of Christian religion has increased in all the districts, highest being +57.69 percent in West Garo Hills followed by East Khasi Hills. The growth rate of Jain is highest +209.38 percent in West Khasi Hills followed by East Khasi Hills +116.00 percent. The Growth rate of Muslims is high in all the districts (except Jaintia Hills district), highest is in East Khasi Hills +59.61 percent, followed by +57.64 percent in West Garo Hills. The growth rate of Sikhs is highest in East Garo Hills +233.33 percent followed by +215.79 percent in West Garo Hills. It is also found that among Sikhs there is negative growth rate of 17.86 percent in Jaintia Hills district.

MEGHALAYA POPULATION BY MAJOR RELIGIONS 1981

SIKHS	1,674	0.13%		RELIGION NOT STATED	1,530	0.11%
BUDDHISTS	2,739	0.20%				
MUSLIMS	41,434	3.10%		JAINB	542	0.04%



CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES

Who are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

The Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, as the name denotes, are the castes or tribes listed in the Schedule to the order by the President under the Constitution of India. If you refer to Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, you will notice that the President of India is empowered to specify the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for each State and Union Territory. In accordance with the provisions of these Articles, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are listed under a Presidential Order for each State or local area. Only these communities are entitled to be enumerated at a Census as a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in those areas.

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes are still backward socially and economically. The Constitution gives special protection to them. Under Article 46 of the Constitution it is the responsibility of the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also entitled to certain safeguards regarding employment in Government. In order to be able to implement the special programmes for these classes, it is necessary to know how many there are, their distribution, their literacy levels etc. This information is, therefore, specially gathered in the Census. The Census, it must be remembered, considers a person as a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes only if he belongs to one of the tribes or castes mentioned in the Presidential Order.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Meghalaya

The total population of the Scheduled Castes in the State accounts for only 0.41 percent of the total population of the State. In the urban areas, the Scheduled Castes population accounts for 10.5 percent and in the rural areas 0.17 percent only.

The Urban areas attract more of the Scheduled Castes population than the rural areas in terms of percentage. Among the districts, West Garo Hills has a substantial number of Scheduled Castes amounting for 1.04 percent of the total population of the district. In the urban areas, the percentage distribution is 3.60 percent and in the rural areas it is 0.74 percent only. In term of absolute number the rural Scheduled Castes population is 2,432 and that of the urban areas is 1,419. East Garo Hills has 1.10 percent in the urban areas and 0.05 percent in the rural areas. The distribution of Scheduled Caste population in the rural and urban areas of both East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills districts is not even 1 percent. There is no Scheduled Caste in the entire district of West Khasi Hills.

Coming to the Scheduled Tribes population, we find that the Scheduled Tribes account for 80.58 percent of the total population of the State. The rural areas claim to have 86.13 percent of the total rural population of the State and the urban areas 55.36 percent of the total urban population. The Scheduled Tribes live mostly in villages. But a good percentage is also in the urban areas of the State. East Khasi Hills district has the least number of Scheduled Tribes in the urban areas accounting for 50.59 percent of the total population. A good number of Scheduled Tribes is still found in the rural areas of the district amounting for 85.48 percent of the total rural population. West Khasi Hills claim the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes both in rural and urban areas with 97.47 percent and 84.85 percent respectively. In all the districts the distribution of Scheduled Tribes is higher in rural areas than in the urban areas. The least distribution in the rural areas is found in the West Garo Hills where the Scheduled Tribes formed 74.95 percent of the total rural population of the district.

STATEMENT 8.1

Percentage distribution of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

State/Districts	Percentage of Scheduled Castes									
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Meghalaya	0.41	0.45	0.37	0.27	0.29	0.25	1.05	1.16	0.93	
Jaintia Hills	0.30	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	
East Khasi Hills	0.29	0.35	0.23	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.59	0.68	0.62	
West Khasi Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
East Garo Hills	0.03	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.03	1.10	1.40	0.70	
West Garo Hills	1.04	1.08	1.00	0.74	0.75	0.72	3.60	3.72	3.36	

STATEMENT 8.1—Contd.

Percentage distribution of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

State/Districts	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes										
	Total			Rural			Urban				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Meghalaya	80.58	78.63	82.61	86.13	84.92	87.40	55.36	51.03	60.16		
Jaintia Hills	95.08	92.82	97.39	79.27	93.57	97.86	83.34	99.95	92.18		
East Khasi Hills	73.15	70.05	76.41	85.48	83.57	87.46	50.59	46.08	72.40		
West Khasi Hills	97.16	96.54	97.82	97.47	96.97	97.99	84.85	80.43	90.40		
East Garo Hills	91.16	89.94	92.43	91.83	90.77	92.95	70.21	66.65	74.80		
West Garo Hills	73.56	72.56	74.61	74.95	74.34	75.58	61.91	58.23	66.07		

STATEMENT 8.1—Contd.
Percentage distribution of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

State/Districts	Percentage of SC and ST to Total Population									
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Meghalaya . .	80.99	79.08	82.98	86.40	85.20	87.65	56.42	52.19	61.09	
Jaintia Hills . .	95.11	92.86	97.41	95.72	93.61	97.88	88.36	84.55	92.21	
East Khasi Hills .	73.43	70.40	76.65	85.60	83.72	87.56	51.18	46.78	73.02	
West Khasi Hills .	97.16	96.54	97.82	97.47	96.97	97.99	84.85	80.43	90.40	
East Garo Hills .	91.23	90.06	92.48	91.88	90.84	92.97	71.31	68.07	75.49	
West Garo Hills .	74.61	73.14	75.61	75.69	75.10	76.30	65.51	61.95	69.52	

Reading the above Statement, we find that the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population taken together account for 80.99% of the total population of the State. The percentage of Scheduled Caste is 0.41 and that of Scheduled Tribes is 80.58 percent. West Khasi Hills which has no Scheduled Caste population, the Scheduled Tribes alone contribute 97.16% of the total population. In East Khasi Hills the combined population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes account for only 73.44 percent of the total population which is far below the State average. It is also well below the percentage distribution in other districts. Even in West Garo Hills which has the largest number of Scheduled Caste in the State, the combined population of these two communities show only 74.61 percent of the total population of the district.

STATEMENT 8.2

Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Districts, 1981

State/Districts	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage to total Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage to total Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya .	5,492	100.00	1,076,345	100.00
1. Jaintia Hills .	47	0.86	148,710	13.82
2. East Khasi Hills .	1,480	26.94	374,081	34.75
3. West Khasi Hills .	Nil	Nil	156,995	14.59
4. East Garo Hills .	144	2.08	124,462	11.56
5. West Garo Hills .	3,851	70.12	272,097	25.28

Looking at the distribution of 100 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among the districts, we find that West Garo Hills claim the largest number of Scheduled Castes in the State. Out of every 100 Scheduled Caste in the State, there are 70 Scheduled Castes and for every 100 Scheduled Tribe population there are 25 Scheduled Tribe. On the contrary, East Khasi Hills has the highest number of Scheduled Tribe in the State. Out of every 100 Scheduled Tribe population in the State there are 35 Scheduled Tribes and out of every 100 Scheduled Caste

population there are 27 Scheduled Castes. West Khasi Hills has no Scheduled Castes population and in this district there are 15 Scheduled Tribes out of every 100 Scheduled Tribes population in the State. Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills claim the least number of Scheduled Caste population each claiming 1 and 2 respectively out of every 100 Scheduled Caste population in the State. The Scheduled Tribes are 14 and 11 in both the districts respectively out of every 100 Scheduled Tribe population in the State.

In the Statement 8.1 a rural and urban break up of combined distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given. The rural and urban break up of the combined population of these two communities at the State level is 86.40 percent and 56.42 percent respectively. The rural areas always take the lion's share. The females outnumber the males in both rural and urban areas. In the rural areas, the females show 87.65 percent as against 85.20 percent that of males and in the urban areas females show 61.05 percent and the males 52.19 percent. In terms of absolute number the combined population of males (4,74,547) outnumber that of the females (4,71,137) in rural areas while in the urban areas the females (69,997) outnumber the males (66,156). In terms of percentages the districts follow the same pattern as that of the State. But in terms of absolute number the pattern of distribution is different in different districts. With the exception of Jaintia Hills and East Khasi, where the females outnumber the males in both rural and urban areas, West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills show that the males outnumber the females in both rural and urban areas. In West Garo Hills the combined population of males (1,25,815) outnumber that of the females (1,24,285) in the rural areas and also in the urban areas with 12,944 males as against 12,894 females.

Looking at the above Statement we find that though the Scheduled Castes population constitute only 0.41 percent of the total population in 1981 as against 0.38 percent in 1971, the growth rate during the decade register 41.29 percent more than the growth rate. Though their numbers of less significance to the total population of the State, the growth rate shows an alarming rate which is to be reckoned with. The Scheduled Tribe population constitute 80.58 percent of the total population in 1981 as against 80.48 percent in 1971 and the growth rate is 32.19 percent during the decade. This compared unfavourably with the growth rate of

the total population of the State which is 32.04 percent. Taking the rural and urban growth rate the Scheduled Caste register 76.33 percent in the rural and 14.81 percent in the urban while the Scheduled Tribes register the growth rate of 26.18 percent in the rural and 99.07 percent in the urban areas. In the case of Scheduled Castes the growth rate is higher in the rural than in the urban areas and in the case of the Scheduled Tribes it is higher in the urban than in the rural areas, which is explained by addition of six more new towns in 1981.

Coming to the districts we find that East Khasi Hills recorded a decrease in the proportion of Scheduled Castes. Their percentage to the total population is 0.29 percent in 1981 as against 0.47 percent in 1971 and the growth rate is less by 17.04 percent during the decade. The decrease is effected in the urban areas with less than 29.71 percent during the decade. Jaintia Hills also records a decrease of 20.00 percent during the decade in the urban areas. West Garo Hills with 1.04 percent of the Scheduled Caste population in 1981 and 0.66 percent in 1971 register a growth rate of 92.45 percent during the decade. The growth rate in rural areas is 90.75 percent and in the urban areas 95.45 percent which is quite fascinating. The picture in West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills the two new districts does not throw any light as the recast figure of 1971 show 94 total Scheduled Caste population in West Khasi Hills and nil in East Garo Hills. While in 1981, East Garo Hills record 114 Scheduled Caste and nil in West Khasi Hills.

Looking at the Scheduled Tribe population, we find that West Khasi Hills records the highest growth rate with 63.97 percent during the decade and the growth rate is more apparent in the urban areas with the creation of Nongstoin Town as the new district headquarters. West Garo Hills records the lowest growth rate with 18.28 percent during the decade. The growth rate is felt more in the urban areas with 188.71 percent than in the rural areas with 11.78 percent. Even if we combine the Scheduled Tribes population of East and West Garo Hills we have 3,96,559 Scheduled Tribes in 1981 as against 3,25,872 in 1971 and the growth rate works out to 21.69 percent. This is surprising indeed and required thorough investigation and study. In fact the growth rate of Scheduled Tribe in Garo Hills particularly West Garo Hills has been alarmingly low—lower than the decade growth rate of the district during the last two decades continuously.

STATEMENT 8.3

Literacy rates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Meghalaya, 1971-1981

Area	Literacy Rates Among					
	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971						
All Areas . . .	20.38	28.09	11.91	26.45	30.11	22.79
Rural Areas . . .	22.53	33.17	12.24	23.40	27.12	19.65
Urban Areas . . .	18.74	24.49	11.63	69.40	64.93	56.21
1981						
All Areas . . .	25.78	33.28	16.30	31.55	34.19	28.91
Rural Areas . . .	22.54	31.07	12.53	27.09	29.76	24.39
Urban Areas . . .	29.54	35.66	21.09	63.03	66.60	59.68

It is seen from the above statement that literacy rate among scheduled castes population is 25.78 per cent in 1981, whereas it was 20.38 per cent in 1971. The literacy rate among male is much higher than female literacy 33.28 per cent and 16.30 per cent respectively. It is also noticed that literacy rate among scheduled caste males is very much higher than scheduled caste females in both rural and urban areas.

In case of scheduled tribes population, the literacy rate is 31.55 per cent in 1981, which has increased from 26.45 per cent in 1971. The literacy rate of scheduled tribe males is higher than scheduled tribes females in both rural as well as urban areas.

The list of scheduled caste/tribe in Meghalaya is also given in Annexure V.

ANNEXURE V

MEGHALAYA

[The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976, dated the 18th September, 1976)]

Scheduled Castes

1. Bansphor
2. Bhuinmali, Mali
3. Britjal Bania, Bania
4. Dhupi, Dhobi
5. Dugla, Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo
9. Kaibartta, Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar, Bhangr
13. Muchi, Rishi
14. Namasudra
15. Patni
16. Sutradhar.

Scheduled Tribes

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa, Kachari
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
7. Any Kuki Tribes, including :—
 - (i) Biate, Biete

Scheduled Tribes (Contd.)

- (ii) Cangsang
- (iii) Chongloi
- (iv) Doungel
- (v) Gamalhou
- (vi) Gangte
- (vii) Guite
- (viii) Hanneng
- (ix) Haokip, Hauptit
- (x) Haloai
- (xi) Hengna
- (xii) Hongsungh
- (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh
- (xiv) Jongbe
- (xv) Khawchung
- (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong
- (xvii) Khelma
- (xviii) Kholhou
- (xix) Kipgen
- (xx) Kuki
- (xxi) Lengthang
- (xxii) Lhangum
- (xxiii) Lhoujerh
- (xxiv) Lhouvun
- (xxv) Lumpheng
- (xxvi) Mangjel
- (xxvii) Misao
- (xxviii) Rieng
- (xxix) Sairhem
- (xxx) Selnam
- (xxxi) Singson
- (xxxii) Sitlhoth
- (xxxiii) Sukte
- (xxxiv) Thado
- (xxxv) Thangngen

Scheduled Tribes (Contd.)

(xxxvi) Uibuh

(xxxvii) Vaiphei

8. Lakher
9. Man (Tai speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga tribes
13. Pawi
14. Synteng.

CHAPTER IX

How many of us work ?

OUR MAIN ACTIVITIES

The population of a country is generally divided into those who are economically active and those who are not. Those who are classified as economically active are called workers and those who are classified as not economically active are called non-workers. The Census collects particulars regarding the type of work or other activities of every person. This information is of great use because by analysing it we get a complete picture of the distribution of the population among various types of activities. This, in turn, reveals the economic situation in the country.

Who is a worker ?

Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work, but also effective supervision and direction of work. The reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration.

It must be remembered that a man or a woman who is doing only household duties or making something only for domestic consumption (not for sale) is not doing any work in Census terminology. It is true that a housewife may be working harder than the others in the home because she has to cook, look after the children, run the house etc., but for the purposes of Census she is not a worker.

Before we proceed further, we must notice one important point. We have said that main activity is how one engages oneself mostly. As we are all aware, there are many persons who have more than one activity for example, a housewife may be stitching clothes or preparing and selling "papads", "pickles" etc., in her spare time though the major parts of her time is spent on household duties. Similarly, a student does not become worker because the major part of his time is spent on non-economic activities. They are marginal workers no doubt,

but this does not permit their being classified as workers. In fact, there is an important difference between the classification of workers and non-workers.

In the 1981 Census, the whole population was divided into three categories, viz., main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The main worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activities and who had worked for 183 days or more during the last year. Work involved not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. A marginal worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity for less than 183 days. A non-worker was defined as a person who has not done any work at any time. The reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Categories of workers and non-workers

The industrial categories adopted in 1981 Census are as follows :—

- I— Cultivators.
- II— Agricultural labourers.
- III— Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations orchards and allied activities.
- IV— Mining and Quarrying.
- V— Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs.
(a) Household Industry (b) other than Household Industry.
- VI— Construction.
- VII— Trade and Commerce.
- VIII— Transport, Storage and Communications.
- IX— Other Services.

Similarly, the non-workers are also grouped into certain categories as follows:—

- I— Person engaged in Household duties.
- II— Students.
- III— Rentiers, Retired Persons, Receivers of royalties etc, and person with independence means for which he does not have to work.
- IV— Dependents.
- V— Beggars, vagrants, etc.
- VI— Persons in Institutions such as Jails etc.
- VII— Other Non-workers.

The Workers in Meghalaya

The total population of the State is 1,335,819. Of these 6,13,441 or 45.92 per cent are the workers including marginal workers and other 7,22,378 or 54.08 per cent are non-workers. The distribution of the workers among males and females and between the rural and urban areas is given in Statement 9.1 below.

STATEMENT 9.1

Distribution of Workers by sex in Rural and Urban areas—1981

Areas	Total Workers		Male workers		Female Workers	
	Number	Proportion to total population	Number	Proportion to total population	Number	Proportion to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Areas	613,441	45.92	368,963	53.96	244,478	37.49
Rural	534,698	48.85	308,691	55.42	226,007	42.05
Urban	78,743	32.63	60,272	47.55	18,471	16.12

If we see at the Statement above, we can see that the total workers at the State level work out at 53.96 per cent among the males and 37.49 per cent among females of the total population respectively. The total main workers are 53.12 per cent among males and 33.29 per cent among females of the total population. A much larger proportion of the males are workers than among females. Among males, 53.96 per cent are workers and among females 37.49 per cent are workers.

In the total population of both among the males and females, we see that the proportion of workers in the urban areas are less than in the rural areas viz., 32.63 percent in urban and 48.85% in rural areas. There are various reasons for the difference. In the urban areas, schooling facilities and educational opportunities are found much better than in the rural areas. In the younger age groups larger numbers are still studying in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Also, in the urban areas, the pattern of employment is different from that in the rural areas. In the latter, children and women can work in agriculture and become workers in larger numbers than in the

urban areas where jobs for children and women are not so easily available. The urban portion of workers is, therefore, smaller than that in the rural areas.

Workers in the district

The proportion of workers in the total population and among men and women in each district are indicated in Statement 9.2.

STATEMENT 9.2

Proportion of workers in the total population and among males and females in the district—1981

State/District	Proportion (in per cent) of workers in the district		
	Total Population	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	45.92	53.96	37.49
Jaintia Hills District . .	49.36	55.90	42.67
East Khasi Hills District . .	41.62	52.44	30.17
West Khasi Hills District . .	51.24	54.05	48.28
East Garo Hills District . .	45.59	52.36	38.40
West Garo Hills District . .	48.21	55.85	40.29

In all the districts, the proportion of workers is between 41.51%, the highest proportion being in West Khasi Hills (51.24%) and lowest in East Khasi Hills (41.62%). We see from the above table that the proportion of workers among women are lower than among men in all the districts but there is wide variation of these proportions among the districts.

Distribution of workers by Categories

We have seen earlier that workers are divided into various categories according to types of jobs they do. Let us now consider the distribution of workers among these various categories.

Table No. 9.3 gives the distribution of the workers in the State among the various categories. It also indicates the distribution among these categories of male and female workers.

STATEMENT 9.3

*Distribution of workers (including marginal workers)
by Categories—1981*

Industrial Category	Total Workers		Male Workers		Female Workers	
	Numbers	Per- centage to total Workers	Number	Per- centage to total Workers	Number	Per- centage to total Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All						
Categories	613,441	100.00	368,963	60.15	244,478	39.85
I	386,460	63.00	213,894	34.87	172,566	28.13
II	64,686	10.54	35,351	5.76	29,335	4.78
III	39,318	6.41	24,676	4.02	14,642	2.39
IV	3,994	0.65	3,314	0.54	680	0.11
V(a)	5,307	0.86	2,712	0.44	2,595	0.42
V(b)	9,687	1.58	8,283	1.35	1,404	0.23
VI	10,165	1.66	9,198	1.50	967	0.16
VII	20,723	3.38	15,016	2.45	5,707	0.93
VIII	7,157	1.17	6,606	1.08	551	0.09
IX	65,944	10.75	49,913	8.14	16,031	2.61

In our State, as indeed generally in the country, the largest proportion of workers are in agriculture either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Of the total workers in the State nearly 73.54% are in the agriculture, the proportions in the other categories being very much small. After agriculture the next highest proportion of workers is in the other services viz., 10.75%, which includes all Government employees and others who are in municipal services, educational services etc. The proportions of workers in Trade and Commerce are 3.38% and in transport, storage and communications is 1.17%.

Both among males and females, the highest proportion of workers are in agriculture. Among male workers 34.87% are cultivators and 5.76% are agricultural labourers to the total workers. But among the females, the proportions are 28.15% and 4.78% as cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively.

We see from the table that the proportion of female workers in all the other categories are less than that of male workers.

We may now consider the distribution of the workers in each district among the various categories. Statement 9.4 indicates this distribution.

STATEMENT 9.4

Distribution of workers among the categories in the district—1981

Proportion (in P.C.) of workers in categories												
	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Jaintia Hills District	86.03	11.78	6.52	2.18	0.62	1.24	1.27	1.85	0.48	8.03		
East Khasi Hills District	36.02	12.00	14.86	0.94	1.45	3.24	2.76	6.44	2.64	19.65		
West Khasi Hills District	88.47	5.75	0.52	0.20	0.15	0.28	0.79	0.40	0.16	3.28		
East Garo Hills District	81.51	8.25	1.19	1.15	0.57	0.71	0.88	1.67	0.21	4.96		
West Garo Hills District	75.62	11.30	0.83	0.03	0.71	0.66	1.19	2.34	0.52	6.80		

From the above Statement we notice again the importance of agriculture in our state. Cultivation and agricultural labourers are considered together, we find that in all the districts the workers in agricultural activities are more than 77.81% except East Khasi Hills with 48.2%. Jaintia Hills with 71.81%, West Khasi Hills with 94.22% which is the highest percentage of agricultural workers, East Garo Hills with 89.76% and West Garo Hills with 86.92%. East Khasi Hills district has 48.2% in agricultural activities because in this district comparatively high proportions of workers are found in other categories.

The proportion of workers in categories III—livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities are more in East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills Districts. There are 14.86% and 6.52% respectively. Other three districts have very small proportion of workers in this category.

Mining and quarrying or Category IV is important only in Jaintia Hills district with 2.18% of workers are engaged in this industry. Other four districts have negligible proportions of workers in this industry.

Household Industry or Category V(a).

The proportion of workers in household industry in our State is negligible. Only in East Khasi Hills district, the proportion of workers is 1.45% whereas it is below 1 per cent in other districts.

Other than household industry or Category V(b). In our State, persons working in the category are found more in East Khasi Hills 3.24%. This is because of the Shillong City in the district. Some small scale industries are located in the district. Jaintia Hills district has 1.24% of workers in other than household industry. In the remaining districts the proportion of workers is very less i.e. below one per cent.

Workers in Category VI. This category include those working on construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges and irrigation projects. The proportion of 2.76% are found in the East Khasi Hills district which is attributed to the number of constructions in Shillong Urban Agglomeration. Other districts have very less proportion of workers in this category i.e. 1.27% in Jaintia Hills, 0.79% in West Khasi Hills, 0.88% in East Garo Hills and 1.19% in West Garo Hills.

Trade and Commerce or Category VII :

East Khasi Hills District has the highest proportion of workers in this category viz., 6.44% mainly due to Shillong city

which is the trade and commercial centre of the State. In other districts proportion of workers are 1.85% in Jaintia Hills district, 0.40% in West Khasi Hills, 1.57% in East Garo Hills and 2.34% in West Garo Hills.

Category VIII—Workers in transport, storage and communications account for negligible proportions in all the districts except East Khasi Hills. In this district the proportion of workers in the industry is 2.64%.

Category IX—Other services accounts for 19.65% in East Khasi Hills, 8.03% in Jaintia, 3.28% in West Khasi Hills, 4.96% in East Garo Hills and 6.80% in West Garo Hills. This category includes those working in the public services under Government or local bodies, sanitary, educational, medical, health, veterinary and community services, in electricity generation and distribution systems and water supply and private professions viz., doctors, lawyers, teachers, musicians etc. In East Khasi Hills nearly 19.65% of the workers are in this category. This is because of Shillong city which is the capital of State where all the Government Departments including Secretariat are located.

Workers in the Rural and Urban Areas

The distribution between the rural and urban areas of workers in the State in each of the category is given in Statement 9.5.

STATEMENT 9.5

Distribution of workers in rural and urban areas—1981

Category	Proportion of workers (in per cent)	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
All Categories	100.00	100.00
I	71.81	3.17
II	11.70	2.72
III	6.86	3.34
IV	0.61	0.91
V(a)	0.74	1.74
V(b)	0.62	8.05
VI	0.72	8.01
VII	1.31	17.43
VIII	0.35	6.70
IX	5.28	47.93

It is seen from the above statement that the proportion of workers in agriculture is evidently more in the rural areas than in the urban areas. On the other hand, the proportion of workers in other categories are more in urban areas than in the rural areas, because such industries are mostly in urban areas.

The workers in 'Category I—Cultivator, 'II—Agricultural labourers and 'III—Livestock etc., are obviously much more in the rural areas.

Workers in Category V(b) are much more in urban areas than rural. Workers in Category VI—Constructions are also much more in the urban areas. In the case of workers in Category VII—Trade & Commerce, we notice that nearly 17% of the workers are in the urban areas and only 1.31% in rural areas. Transport, storage and communications are almost found in urban areas.

Workers in Category IX—Other Services are found mostly in urban areas. The proportion of workers in this category in urban areas are 47.93% and 5.28% in rural areas.

Workers by Age group

Persons of all ages cannot obviously work. The very young and very old would not be working and even among the other ages, all persons may not be workers. We may consider the proportions of workers in population by age groups. Statement 9.6 gives the proportions of working population in broad age-group.

STATEMENT 9.6
Proportion (in per cent) of working population in broad Age-groups—1981

Age Groups	All Areas			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	Popula- tion	Males	Females	Popula- tion	Males	Females	Popula- tion	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-14	7.32	6.86	8.03	8.15	7.98	8.40	1.69	1.12	3.55
15-59	86.77	86.26	87.53	85.71	84.67	87.12	93.98	94.44	92.48
60+	5.91	6.88	4.44	6.14	7.35	4.28	4.33	4.44	3.97

From the above statement it is seen that the workers among the Children below 14 are only 7.32%. More children in the rural areas become workers than in the urban areas. They are 8.15% and 1.69% respectively. In urban areas, greater educational facilities divert a large proportion of children from becoming workers. Also, in the urban areas, the types of jobs children can perform are less than in the rural areas. In the rural areas, children look after the cattle, guard the crops, fetch and carry goods and they have to work from an earlier age than in the urban areas.

Those in the age group 15-59 are in the working age group or they constitute what is called the "labour force".

We have seen that the proportion of workers among elderly persons (age group 15-59) is 86.77%, 86.26 per cent males and 87.53 per cent females. In this age group urban workers are more than the rural ones i.e. 93.98 per cent in urban and 85.71 per cent in rural.

Workers in the age group 60 years and above, are 5.91 per cent. 6.88 per cent males and 4.44 per cent females. It is also seen that the proportion of workers in rural areas is higher than urban areas viz., 6.14 per cent in rural and 4.33 per cent in urban areas.

The Non-workers

The total workers at the State level work out at 45.92% of the population. This means that 54.08 per cent are non-workers. The non-workers consist of those carrying on household duties, students, retired persons or sentries, dependents, beggars, etc., those in penal or other institution of a similar nature and other non-workers.

The non-workers account for 46.04% among males and 62.51 per cent among females as against the total workers of 53.96% among males and 37.49 per cent among females. This shows that males are found in active economic life in proportionately larger number than the females.

The non-workers can be divided into seven types as indicated earlier. It would be enough if we have some idea of the broad distribution of the non-workers. The appropriate num-

bers in each type in our State are shown in the Statement 9.7 below :

STATEMENT 9.7

Distribution of non-workers by types of non-workers

Type of Non-Workers	Numbers	Percentage proportion to total non-workers
1	2	3
Full time Student	206,422	28.60
Household duties	111,360	15.43
Dependents & Infants	396,071	54.88
Retired, rentiers and persons of independent means	4,987	0.69
Beggars & Vagrants etc.	305	0.04
Inmates of tenants, mental, charitable institutions	457	0.07
Others	2,115	0.29

Children and other dependents are the largest group of non-workers, followed by those involved in household duties. These two groups together cover nearly 70% of the non-workers. The proportion of household duties is 15.43%. Students also are a high proportion of non-workers viz., 28.60% dependents, those carrying on household activities and students together account for 98.91% of the non-working population.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Workers

Distribution of workers including marginal workers by sex among Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in rural and urban areas is given in the Statement 9.8.

STATEMENT 9.8

Distribution of Workers (including marginal workers) among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas—1981

Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	T/ R/ U	Total workers		Male workers		Female workers	
		Number	Proportion to SC/ST Population	Number	Proportion to SC/ST Population	Number	Proportion to SC/ST Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Castes	T	1,911	34.80	1,666	54.30	245	10.11
	R	1,013	34.34	874	54.87	139	10.24
	U	898	35.33	792	53.69	106	9.93
Scheduled Tribes	T	511,516	47.52	285,138	53.01	226,378	42.02
	R	470,651	49.92	258,986	54.76	211,665	45.06
	U	40,865	30.59	26,152	40.43	14,713	21.34

It would be seen from the above statement that workers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 1911 and 5,11,516 respectively. Out of 1911 Scheduled Caste workers, 1666 are male and 245 female workers. The participation of male workers are more than female workers. The number of Scheduled Caste workers are found more in rural areas than urban areas. Out of 5,11,516 Scheduled Tribe workers, 2,85,138 are males and 2,26,378 females. Out of 2,85,138 Scheduled Tribes workers, 2,58,986 are in rural areas and only 26,152 in urban areas. Out of 2,26,378 females, scheduled tribes workers, 2,11,665 are in rural areas and 14,713 in urban areas. It is also seen from the above statement that participation of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are more in rural areas than urban areas.

STATEMENT 9.9

Distribution of main workers by categories among Scheduled Castes

Industrial Categories	Total Main Workers					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	P.C. to total Main workers	Number	P.C. to total Main workers	Number	P.C. to total Main workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Categories	1,834	100.00	1,657	90.35	177	9.65
I	84	4.58	81	4.42	3	0.16
II	149	8.12	136	7.41	13	0.71
V(a)	148	8.07	112	6.11	36	1.96
III, IV, V(b) to IX	1,453	79.23	1,328	72.41	125	6.82

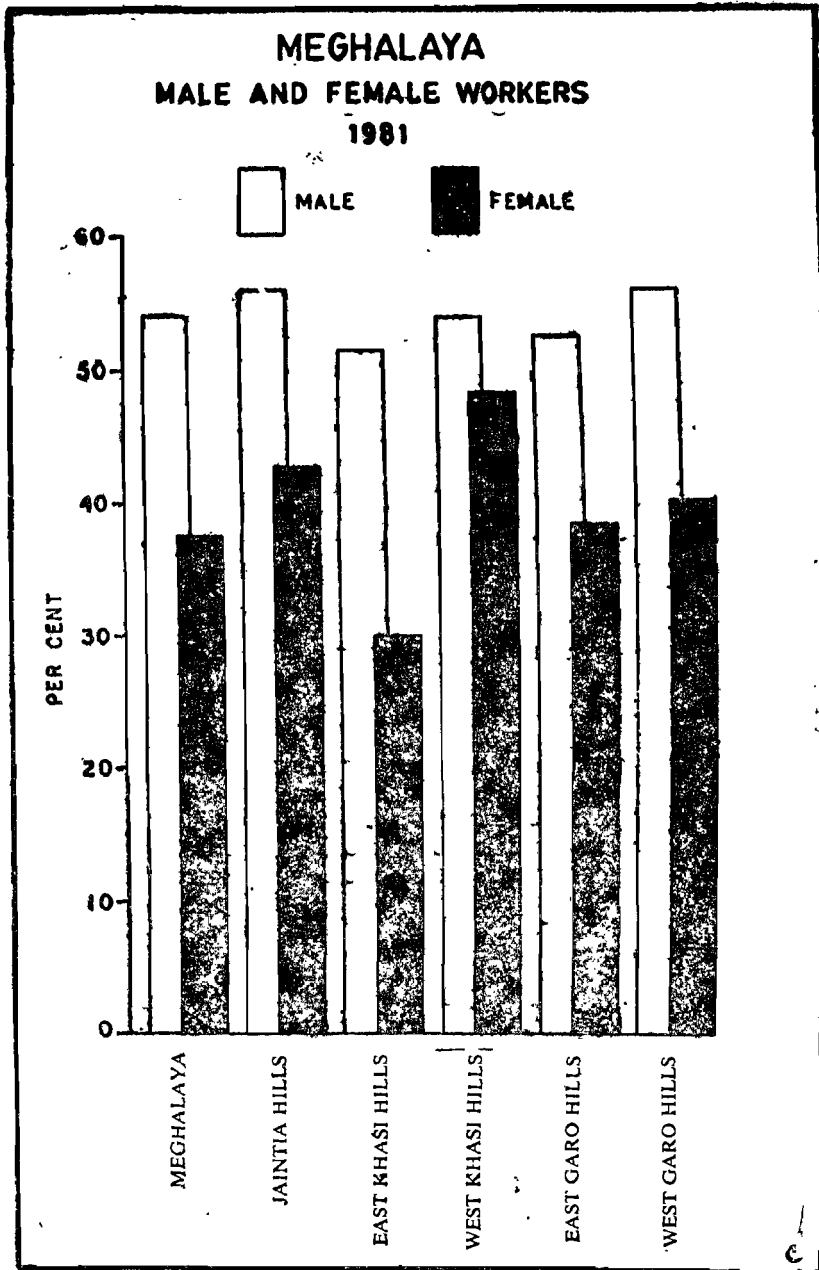
The above statement gives the number and percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste population in the ten categories of main workers. Out of 1834 main workers belonging to Scheduled Castes, 84 are in Category I, 149 in Category II, 148 in V(a) and 1453 in categories III, IV, V(b) to IX. The percentage of male Scheduled Caste workers is much higher than the female Scheduled Caste workers in all the categories.

STATEMENT 9.10

Distribution of main workers among Scheduled Tribes

Industrial	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	PC to total main workers	Number	PC to total main workers	Number	PC to total main workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Categories	483,901	100.00	280,033	57.87	203,868	42.13
I	336,563	69.55	189,152	39.09	147,411	30.46
II	48,210	9.97	27,039	5.59	21,171	4.38
V(a)	3,061	0.63	1,267	0.26	1,794	0.37
III, IV, V(b) to IX	96,067	19.85	62,575	12.93	33,492	6.92

If we look at the above statement, it is seen that out of 4,83,901 main workers of Scheduled Tribes, 336,563 are in Category I, 48,210 in Category II, 3,061 in Category V(a) and 96,067 in Categories III, IV, V(b) to IX. More than 69% are engaged in Category I alone. Out of 2,80,033 Scheduled Tribe male workers, 189,152 are in Category I and 27,039 in Category II and 1,265 in V(a) and 62,575 in Categories III, IV, V(b) to IX. Out of female Scheduled Tribe main workers 2,03,868; 1,47,411 are in Category I, 21,171 in Category II, 1,794 in Category V(a) and 33,492 in Categories III, IV, V(b) to IX. If we see in term of percentage participation, 57.87 percent are male main workers and 42.13 percent female main workers to the total Schedule tribe population. Majority of them are engaged in Agricultural activities.



CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

What is meant by fertility ?

The term 'fertility' in one sense, is synonymous with **Natality** in referring to the birth factor in population change in the broadest sense. Fertility refers to actual birth performance, as compared with 'fecundity', which refers to the physiological capacity to reproduce. One's fertility is limited by one's fecundity and is, usually far below it. Infecund persons are also described as sterile. The term fertility may relate to total births. It is the most important aspect in the field of population studies. The natural growth rate of population entirely depends on fertility. Recent high growth of population in various developing countries of the world is the result of high fertility of their fecund female population, and reduction in the death rate on account of advance of medicine sciences and improved health condition with high birth rate and low death rate has a high natural growth rate and a population with a low birth rate and high death rate has a negative growth rate.

In the 1981 Census, a question about the number of children born alive by ever married woman was asked from each of them and a question whether any child was born during the last year preceeding the date of enumeration was asked to each currently married women through the Sample Individual Slip which was also canvassed in 100% areas in Meghalaya State. On the basis of the answers given to these two questions, the fertility of a woman is measured by various indices. There are many indices to measure the fertility. But in this chapter we will discuss some of them.

The first index of fertility in our discussion is the "age specific fertility rate". It is the number of children born alive per 1000 women of any particular age groups during the last year preceeding the date of enumeration.

$$Fa = \frac{Ba}{P Fa} \times 1000$$

The formula for age specific fertility rate at ages 20-24 is:

$$F_{20-24} = \frac{B_{20-24}}{P_{F-20-24}} \times 1000$$

The women are usually classified into seven age groups viz., 15-19, 20-24, 45-49. With the help of these "age specific fertility rate" we know the age group of the woman having the highest fertility rate. In our State, the women in the age group 25-29 have the highest age specific fertility rate i.e. 169.68%. The age fertility rate of women sharply decreased in the higher successive age groups after it reached its peak in the age-group 25-29. The fertility rate of the women in the age-group 20-24 is higher than that of the women in the age group 30-34 to 45-49.

It is seen that the age specific fertility rate of the rural women in the age groups 15-19 to 45-49 are higher than that of the urban women of all the age-groups. In the higher age groups 20-24 to 30-34, the age-specific fertility rate of the rural women is higher than that of the urban women of the same age-groups. Age groups 25-29 has the highest fertility rate of both rural and urban women. Both for urban and rural the trend for the age specific fertility has decreased sharply from the age groups 35-39 to 45-49.

STATEMENT 10.1

Age specific fertility rate—1981

Age Groups	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number of women	Number of Births Last year	Number of women	Number of Births Last year	Number of women	Number of Births Last Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	69,510	2,532	55,394	2,091	14,116	441
20—24	59,821	8,962	46,874	7,058	12,947	1,904
25—29	58,644	9,951	47,802	8,189	10,843	1,762
30—34	39,586	5,855	32,225	4,937	7,362	918
35—39	36,872	4,227	30,774	3,764	6,098	463
40—44	27,287	1,694	22,879	1,539	4,408	155
45—49	23,144	779	19,270	726	3,874	53

Age specific fertility rates in percent—1981

Age Groups	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
15—19 . . .	36.43	37.75	31.24
20—24 . . .	149.81	150.57	147.06
25—29 . . .	169.68	171.31	162.50
30—34 . . .	147.91	153.20	124.69
35—39 . . .	114.64	122.31	75.93
40—44 . . .	62.08	67.27	35.16
45—49 . . .	33.66	37.68	13.68

The second index of fertility in our discussion is the 'age specific marital fertility rate'. It is the average number of children born alive per 1000 married women of a particular age-groups, 15-19 to 45-49 during the last year preceeding the date of enumeration. The age specific marital fertility rate of married women is usually much higher than the age specific fertility rate of the women. The married women in the age group 20-24 have the highest fertility rate (229.81 percent). From its peak in age-group 20-24, the age specific marital fertility rate came down in the higher successive age-groups. The age specific marital fertility rate of the urban married women in the age groups 15-19 to 25-29 is higher than that of the rural married women of the corresponding age groups. In the age groups 30-34 to 45-49, however, the age specific marital fertility rate of the rural married women is higher than that of the urban married women of the corresponding age-groups. For both rural and urban, the highest age specific marital fertility rate of the married women is in the age-group 20-24. From its peak in this age group, the age specific marital fertility rate for both the rural and urban came down sharply as age increases.

STATEMENT 10.2

Age specific marital fertility rate—1981

Present Age	Number of currently married women & No. of Births Last Year					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number of currently married women	Number of Births Last Year	Number of currently married women	Number of Births Last Year	Number of currently married women	Number of Births Last Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	14,924	2,532	12,783	2,091	2,141	441
20—24	38,998	8,962	31,707	7,058	7,291	1,904
25—29	49,785	9,951	41,266	8,189	8,519	1,762
30—34	34,893	5,855	28,629	4,937	6,264	918
35—39	32,490	4,227	27,236	3,764	5,254	463
40—44	22,206	1,694	18,693	1,539	3,513	155
45—49	17,885	779	14,952	726	2,933	53

Age specific marital fertility rate in percent—1981

Present Age	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
15—19	169.66	166.58	205.98
20—24	229.81	222.60	261.14
25—29	199.88	198.44	206.83
30—34	167.80	172.45	146.55
35—39	130.10	138.20	88.12
40—44	76.29	82.33	44.12
45—49	43.56	48.56	18.07

The third and fourth indices of fertility are 'total fertility rate' and 'general fertility rate'. The former is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman or a group of women during her life time, if during her child bearing age she were to bear children at each age in accordance with the prevailing age specific fertility rate. The latter is the number of live births in a year per 1000 women, in age groups 15-49, during the last year preceeding the date of enumeration.

The total fertility rate of a woman in Meghalaya State is 3.57 percent. The total fertility rate of a rural woman is 3.70 percent and that of an urban woman is 2.95 percent. The general fertility per 1000 women in the state is 107.98 percent. Rural women is 110.90 percent and that of urban women 95.45 percent.

STATEMENT 10.3

Total Fertility rate and General Fertility rate, 1981

Total Fertility rate/General Fertility rate	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Total Fertility Rate	3.57	3.70	2.95
General Fertility Rate	107.98	110.90	95.49

The fifth and sixth indices of fertility are the 'total marital fertility rate' and the 'General marital fertility rate'. The former is the total number of children that would have been born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility been applicable for the entire reproductive period and latter is the total number of children born alive during the year per 1000 married women of child bearing ages.

In Meghalaya State, the total marital fertility rate is higher than the total fertility rate. It is 5.09 per married women. In rural areas it is 5.13 per married woman and in urban areas, 4.85 per married woman. The general marital fertility is too higher than the general fertility rate. It is 160.99 per 1000 married women. In rural areas it is 161.49 per 1000 married women and in urban areas, 158.60 per 1000 married women.

STATEMENT 10.4

Total Marital Fertility rate and General Marital Fertility rate, 1981

Total Marital Fertility rate/General Marital Fertility rate	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Total Marital Fertility rate	5.09	5.13	4.85
General Marital Fertility rate	160.99	161.49	158.60

The last index of fertility in our discussion is parity. Parity is the number of children previously born alive to a woman as on 1-3-1981, the reference date of the 1981 Census. For calculation of average parity, that is the average number of children to a woman previously born, the married women are grouped in 5 years age groups of 15-19 to 45-49.

In Meghalaya State, the average number of children previously born to a woman in the 15-19 age group is 0.60. The average number of children born by a woman in successive ascending age group gets increasing with the increase in the age till it reaches a peak of 5.23 per woman in the age group 45-49.

STATEMENT 10.5
Parity by Age-group, 1981

Age Groups	Total ever married women	Total children ever born	Average child per women
1	2	3	4
15-19 . . .	15,906	9,510	0.60
20-24 . . .	41,821	61,119	1.46
25-29 . . .	53,179	140,163	2.64
30-34 . . .	37,922	143,296	3.78
35-39 . . .	36,100	168,350	4.66
40-44 . . .	26,828	135,908	5.07
45-49 . . .	22,872	119,704	5.23

Age specific fertility rate by religions is given in the following Statement :

STATEMENT 10.8
Age Specific marital fertility rate by religions, 1981

Age Groups	Hindus			Muslim			Christians			Buddhists			Others		
	No. of currently married women	No. of Births last year	No. of currently married women	No. of currently married women	No. of Births last year	No. of currently married women	No. of currently married women	No. of Births last year	No. of currently married women	No. of currently married women	No. of Births last year	No. of currently married women	No. of currently married women	No. of Births last year	No. of currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
15-19	2,858	523	1,087	211	7,040	1,220	16	6	3,252	432					
20-24	7,202	1,481	1,576	464	20,772	5,023	78	15	7,725	1,530					
25-29	9,314	1,607	1,519	355	26,734	5,716	88	21	10,495	1,850					
30-34	6,789	858	997	195	18,053	3,364	70	6	7,693	1,178					
35-39	5,634	481	773	107	17,449	2,461	61	6	7,391	931					
40-44	3,573	165	509	41	11,653	958	53	3	5,503	420					
45-49	2,774	78	368	15	9,553	410	40	2	4,385	236					

Age specific marital fertility rate by religions in percent—1981

Age-group	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Others
1	2	3	4	5	5
15—19	183.00	194.11	173.30	375.00	132.84
20—24	205.64	294.42	241.82	192.31	198.06
25—29	172.54	233.71	243.81	238.64	176.27
30—34	126.38	195.59	183.02	85.71	153.13
35—39	85.37	138.42	141.04	98.36	125.96
40—44	46.18	80.55	82.21	56.60	76.32
45—49	28.12	40.76	42.92	50.00	53.82

The above Statement gives the age specific marital fertility rate by religions in each child-bearing age groups i.e. 15-19 to 45-49. In the age group 15-19, the Buddhist married women have the highest age specific marital fertility rate i.e. 375.00 followed by Muslim married women (194.11). Muslim married women have the highest age specific marital fertility rate i.e. 294.42 in age group of 20-24 and Christian married women 241.82. Again in the age group 25-29, Buddhist women have the highest age specific marital fertility rate 238.64 and Muslim married women have the second highest rate of 233.71. Among the Hindu married women in the age groups 30-35 to 45-49 have the lowest age specific marital fertility rate 85.37; 46.18 and 28.12 respectively.

STATEMENT 10.7

Total Marital Fertility rate and general Fertility rate by religions, 1981

Religions	Total Marital Fertility rate	General Marital Fertility rate
1	2	4
Hindus	4.24	136.14
Muslims	5.89	203.25
Christians	5.39	171.71
Buddhists	5.48	145.32
Others	4.58	146.61

The Muslim woman too has the highest average parity (3.48) and the Hindu woman the lowest (2.96).

STATEMENT 10.8
Parity by Religions, 1981

Religions	Total number of ever married women	Total number of children ever born alive	Average
1	2	3	4
Hindus . . .	40,893	120,861	2.96
Muslims . . .	7,548	26,293	3.48
Christians . . .	123,985	424,163	3.43
Buddhists . . .	429	1,396	3.25
Others . . .	52,592	171,241	3.26

The age specific fertility among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in the Statement below :—

Among the Scheduled Castes women and the Scheduled Tribes women, the age specific fertility rate of the former is highest in the age-groups 15-19, 20-49 than the latter. In the age-groups 15-19, the age specific fertility rate among Scheduled Castes women is 65.89 and 31.90 among Scheduled Tribes women. In the age-groups 20-49, the age specific fertility rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe women are 138.16 and 130.12 respectively.

STATEMENT 10.9

*Age specific fertility rate among the Scheduled Castes and the
Scheduled Tribes, 1981*

Present Age	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total			Total		
	No. of S.C. women	No. of Births last year	ASFR	No. of S.T. women	No. of Births last year	ASFR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	258	17	65.89	580,34	1,851	31.90
20—24	912	126	138.16	200,345	26,068	130.12

The age specific marital fertility rate among the Scheduled Tribe women is higher in all age groups except in age group 20-24 than the Scheduled Castes women. The age specific marital fertility rate among the Scheduled Tribes rural married women is higher than the Scheduled Castes rural married women in all the age group 15-19 to 45-49, except age group 20-24. The age specific marital fertility rate among the Scheduled Tribes married women is very much higher in urban areas than that of age specific marital fertility of married women of Scheduled Castes in urban areas in all age-groups. We will notice that no children were born to the urban Scheduled Castes married women in the age groups 45-49 during the last year preceding the date of enumeration.

STATEMENT 10.10

Age specific marital fertility rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1981

Age-Groups	Scheduled Castes												Scheduled Tribes											
	Total						Rural						Urban											
	No. of cur- rently married women	No. of births last year	No. of cur- rently married women	No. of births last year	No. of cur- rently married women	No. of births last year	No. of cur- rently married women	No. of births last year	No. of cur- rently married women	No. of births last year	No. of cur- rently married women	No. of births last year	No. of cur- rently married women	No. of births last year	No. of cur- rently married women	No. of births last year	No. of cur- rently married women							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13												
15-19	108	17	48	8	60	9	11,271	1,851	10,207	1,613	1,054	238												
20-24	184	43	87	20	97	23	30,817	7,123	26,711	5,959	4,106	1,184												
25-29	204	38	114	27	90	11	39,876	8,143	34,315	7,046	4,561	1,097												
30-34	161	22	92	19	69	3	27,781	4,893	24,465	4,295	3,316	598												
35-39	124	16	67	12	57	4	266,403	3,700	23,947	3,394	2,693	306												
40-44	81	6	58	5	23	1	18,457	1,505	16,537	1,393	1,920	112												
45-49	57	1	31	1	26	..	15,002	704	13,432	672	1,570	32												

*Age specific marital fertility rate among the Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes in per cent—1981*

Age Groups	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	157.41	166.67	150.00	164.23	158.03	223.68
20—24	233.70	229.89	237.11	231.14	222.34	288.36
25—29	186.27	226.84	122.22	204.21	199.52	240.52
30—34	136.65	206.52	43.48	176.13	175.56	180.34
35—39	129.03	179.40	70.18	138.89	141.73	113.63
40—44	74.07	86.21	43.48	81.54	84.24	58.33
45—49	17.54	32.26	..	46.93	50.03	20.38

The total fertility rate of a Scheduled Caste woman is higher than that of a Scheduled Tribe woman (1.02 and 0.81 respectively). The general fertility rate of a Scheduled Caste woman is also higher than of a Scheduled Tribe woman 122.22 and 108.05 respectively.

STATEMENT 10.11

Total fertility rate and general fertility rate, 1981

	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Total		Total	
1	2		3	
Total Fertility rate	.	1.02	.	0.81
General Fertility rate	.	122.22	.	108.05

The total marital fertility rate of a Scheduled Tribe married woman is higher than that of a Scheduled Caste married woman (5.22 and 4.67). The total marital fertility rate of rural Scheduled Caste married woman is higher than that of a rural Scheduled Tribe married woman (5.69 and 5.16). The total marital fertility rate of urban Scheduled Tribes married women is much higher than that of the urban Scheduled Caste married woman (5.63 and 3.33).

The general marital fertility rate of a Scheduled Tribe married woman is higher than that of the Scheduled Caste married woman. The general fertility rate of rural Scheduled Tribe married woman is much higher than that of an urban Scheduled Caste married woman.

STATEMENT 10.12

Total Marital Fertility rate and General Marital Fertility rate—1981

	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Marital Fertility Rate	4.67	5.69	3.33	5.22	5.16	5.63
General Marital Fertility Rate	155.60	185.11	120.85	164.38	161.68	185.49

The Statement 10.13 below shows the highest average parity of the Scheduled Castes women at 5.34 is in the age-groups 45-49 and that of the Scheduled Tribes women at 5.30 in the same age groups 45-49. The lowest parity of the Scheduled Castes women at 0.66 is in the age group of 15-19 than that of the Scheduled Tribes women at 0.59 in the age group of 15-49.

STATEMENT 10.13

Parity of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

Age-groups	Scheduled Castes		
	Total number of ever married women	Total number of children ever born	Average parity
1	2	3	4
15-19	111	73	0.66
20-24	188	309	1.64
25-29	208	571	2.75
30-34	177	644	3.64
35-39	140	572	4.09
40-44	112	563	5.03
45-49	87	465	5.34

STATEMENT 10-13—*Concl'd.*

Age-groups	Scheduled Tribes		
	Total number of ever married women	Total number of children ever born	Average parity
1	2	3	4
15—19 . . .	12,119	7,208	0.59
20—24 . . .	33,408	48,525	1.45
25—29 . . .	42,981	114,296	2.66
30—34 . . .	30,485	117,349	3.85
35—39 . . .	29,764	141,169	4.74
40—44 . . .	22,428	114,830	5.12
45—49 . . .	19,214	101,751	5.30

CHAPTER -XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

What is migration ?

Movement of people from place to place either for employment or education or on account of marriage or for other reasons is known as Migration. People may move from one village to another, or from a village to a town or *vice versa* within a district, or they may move from one district to another within a State, or they may move from one State to another within a country, or they may move from one country to another. Movement of people within a country is called Internal migration and movement of people from one country to another is called International migration.

Migration is an important aspect in the field of population studies. A community, or a country can gain population either by births or by in-migration and it can lose population by deaths among its residents or by out-migration. In other words, migration is a major factor in changing the size and demographic structure of the population. The migration process affects the areas to which migrants have moved and areas which they have left.

Till 1961, migration data was presented with reference to the place of birth. If a person was born at a place other than the place of enumeration, he/she was treated as a migrant in census returns. In 1971 census, data on migration were collected for the first time on the basis of place of last residence in addition to the questions of birth place. In 1981 census, the scope of enquiry on migration has been further widened by collecting information of reasons for migration from place of last residence in addition to the enquiry made in 1971 census.

Internal and International migration

The data on migration in 1981 census have been collected through the Individual slip (sample). On the basis of the data collected through the aforesaid slip, the migrants were first classified by their place of birth:

- (i) Migrants born elsewhere in the District of enumeration,
- (ii) Migrants born in other Districts of the State of enumeration,
- (iii) Migrants born in States in India beyond the State of enumeration and
- (iv) Migrants born in other countries. Migrants falling in Classes (i) to (iii) are Internal migrants and those falling in Class (iv) are international migrants.

STATEMENT 11.1

Percentage of population by place of birth (excluding those born in place of enumeration) and sex to total population born in India, 1981, Meghalaya

Birth place	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Born in India	275,233	157,026	118,207	187,206	109,187	78,019	88,028	47,840	40,188
	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
1. Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	166,430	94,402	72,028	131,658	77,696	53,962	34,772	16,706	18,066
	60-47	60-12	60-93	70-33	71-16	69-17	39-50	34-92	44-95
2. Born in other districts of the State .	29,541	16,172	13,369	17,871	10,362	7,509	11,670	5,810	5,860
	10-73	10-30	11-31	9-55	9-49	9-62	13-26	12-15	14-58
3. Born in the State in India beyond the state of enumeration	79,262	46,452	32,810	37,677	21,129	16,548	41,585	25,324	16,262
	28-80	29-58	27-76	20-12	19-35	21-21	47-24	52-93	40-47

According to the above statement, it is seen that out of a total of 275,233 Internal migrants by place of birth, 157,026 are males and 118,207 females. The number of Internal migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration is 166,430. Out of this 94,402 are males and 72,028 are females. In terms of proportions, it is 60.47 per cent of Internal migrants, 60.12 per cent for males and 60.93 per cent for females. In this class of Internal migrants, the proportions of Internal migrants in both sexes are more or less same.

The proportion of the Internal migrants born in other districts of the State of enumeration to total Internal migrants is quite low. It constitutes only 10.73 per cent of the total Internal migrants. The male forms 10.30 per cent of the total male internal migrants and the females 11.31 per cent of the total female internal migrants. If we consider in absolute number, 29,541 are the internal migrants. Out of these, 16,172 are males internal migrants and 13,369 are females internal migrants.

The proportion of these internal migrants born in other States of India beyond the State of enumeration is 28.80 per cent of the total internal migrants. The males form 29.58 per cent of the total male internal migrants and the females 27.76 per cent of the total female internal migrants. If we see in absolute number they are 79,262, out of these 46,452 are male internal migrants and 32,810 are females internal migrants. In this class of internal migrants the males internal migrants are slightly more than females internal migrants.

Rural and Urban Migration

From the above table it is seen that out of 275,233 internal migrants by place of birth, 1,87,206 are in rural areas and 88,028 are in urban areas. The number of internal migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration in rural areas is 131,658 and in urban areas 34,772. In terms of percentages these are 70.33 per cent and 39.50 per cent respectively. The proportion of internal migrants born in other districts of the State of enumeration to total internal migrants in rural and urban areas are

9.55 per cent and 13.26 per cent respectively. In absolute figures it is 17,871 and 11,670 respectively.

The proportion of the internal migrants born in other States of India beyond the State of enumeration in rural and urban areas, is 20.12 per cent and 47.24 per cent respectively.

On the basis of place of birth there are 44,492 international migrants, 26,358 are males and 18,134 are females. 30,789 and 13,703 are found in rural and urban areas respectively. The international migrants form 13.92 per cent of the total migrants. The males form 14.37 per cent and females, 13.30 per cent. The proportion of international migrants to total in the rural and urban areas are 14.12 per cent and 13.47 per cent respectively.

STATEMENT 11.2
Population classified by place of birth—1981
(Born in India beyond the State of enumeration)

Birth Place	Total			Rural						Urban					
	P		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M
	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Born in India beyond the state of enumeration	79,262	46,452	32,810	37,677	21,129	16,548	41,586	25,324	16,262						
Andhra Pradesh	355	209	146	191	112	79	164	97	67						
Assam	42,720	23,191	19,529	24,798	13,063	11,735	17,921	10,127	7,794						
Bihar	11,717	8,871	2,846	4,088	3,102	986	7,630	5,770	1,860						
Gujarat	84	47	37	40	20	20	44	27	17						
Haryana	485	279	206	264	149	115	221	130	91						
Himachal Pradesh	221	131	90	101	55	46	121	77	44						
Jammu and Kashmir	176	93	83	82	42	40	94	51	43						
Karnataka	312	193	119	103	52	51	209	141	68						
Kerala	1,329	829	500	448	262	186	881	567	314						
Madhya Pradesh	263	136	127	114	62	52	148	74	74						
Marathwada	461	248	213	181	91	90	280	157	123						
Manipur	1,341	831	510	444	247	197	893	584	309						

STATEMENT 11.2—(Contd.)

Birth Place	Total						Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Nagaland	983	619	364	228	142	86	753	476	277			
Orissa	281	175	106	176	111	65	105	64	41			
Punjab	1,382	769	613	533	298	235	849	472	377			
Rajasthan	1,586	1,080	506	296	198	98	1,289	882	407			
Sikkim	248	130	118	93	49	44	155	81	74			
Tamilnadu	407	226	181	158	79	79	249	147	102			
Tripura	1,905	1,055	850	627	323	304	1,278	732	546			
Uttar Pradesh	4,334	2,651	1,683	2,034	1,194	840	2,300	1,458	842			
West Bengal	5,772	3,219	2,553	1,862	1,115	747	3,910	2,104	1,806			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	7	5	4	2	2	8	5	3			
Arunachal Pradesh	267	155	112	43	28	15	224	127	97			
Chandigarh	91	52	39	55	31	24	36	21	15			
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	..			
Delhi	477	251	226	168	89	79	309	162	147			
a, Daman and Diu	15	8	7	1	..	1	14	8	6			
Lakshadweep	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..			
Mizoram	2,030	993	1,037	545	213	332	1,486	781	705			
Pondicherry	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3			

Of the total international migrants of 44,492, 26,242 were born in Bangladesh, 16,847 in Nepal, 741 in Pakistan, 186 in Bhutan, 171 in Burma, 121 in China and 87 in Europe (excluding USSR).

About 100 persons were born elsewhere unclassifiable countries. International migrants born in other countries of the world are insignificant and ranges from 1 to 18 in numbers. It is seen from the above statement that majority of international migrants are from Bangladesh and Nepal. They are 43,089 from these two countries alone and account for 96.85% of the international migrants.

Out of 26,242 migrants from Bangladesh, 14,069 are males and 12,173 are females, 18,325 are in rural areas and 7,917 in urban areas. In case of migrants from Nepal, out of 16,847, 11,474 are males and 5,373 are females. 11,744 are in rural and 5,102 are in urban areas. More than 50 per cent of migrants from these two countries are in rural areas.

Out of a total of 79,262 internal migrants in other states in India beyond the state of enumeration 46,452 are males and 32,810 are females. 42,720 persons were born in Assam, 11,717 in Bihar, 5,772 in West Bengal, 5,772 in Uttar Pradesh, 2,030 in Mizoram, 1,905 in Tripura, 1,586 in Rajasthan, 1,382 in Punjab, 1,341 in Manipur, 1,329 in Kerala, 983 in Nagaland. Other States/UTS of India have contributed below 500 internal migrants.

Out of total internal migrants in the States and Union Territories of India beyond the State of migration, 37,677 are in rural areas and 41,586 are in urban areas. The migrations in rural areas is slightly less than that in the urban areas. Out of 42,720 internal migrants from Assam, 24,798 are in rural areas and 17,921 are in urban areas. Internal migration in rural areas is much more than in urban areas. Out of 485 internal migrants from Haryana, 264 are in rural areas and 221 are in urban areas. Out of 91 migrants from Chandigarh U.T. 55 are in rural and 36 are in urban areas. The proportion of migrants from other States/UTs in urban areas is more than the rural areas.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population

As mentioned earlier, migrants can change the size and demographic structure of a State. When migration takes place within the State, the size of its population is not effected at all. But when migration takes place between states and between countries, the size of the population of the country or State does change. The population of Meghalaya State in 1971 was 10,11,699 and in 1981, 13,35,819. There has been a growth of 32.04 per cent in the population of Meghalaya State during the decade. This growth can be attributed to both births and migration of people into Meghalaya State from other States in India and other countries outside India. The 1981 census records a total of 3,19,725 persons as having migrated into Meghalaya State from other States and countries and have resided there. These migrants can very well play a role in the growth of the population.

Migrants by place of last residence

The second classification of migrants is by their place of last residence. The last residence means the place where they have resided immediately before they migrated to the place in Meghalaya State where they are enumerated. The migrants by place of last residence are classified as (i) Last residence elsewhere in the district of enumeration, (ii) Last residence in other districts of State of enumeration, (iii) Last residence in States in India beyond the State of enumeration and (iv) Last residence in other countries.

STATEMENT 11.4

Growth rate of total population, Non-migrant population and migrant population

Census Year	Growth rate of										
	Total Population			Total Non-Migrant population			Total Migrants Population				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1961											
1971	.	.	.	31.50	31.13	31.88	19.19	17.68	20.62	68.62	63.60 + 76.38
1981	.	.	.	32.04	31.24	32.88	47.25	51.02	43.78	-0.41	-3.11 + 3.48

It is seen from the statement No. 11.4 that growth rate of migrant population was +68.62 persons in 1971 as against the growth rate of +19.19 of the non-migrant population. The position has changed in 1981. The negative growth rate of -0.14 per cent was observed in migrant population against the growth rate of 47.25 per cent in the non-migrant population. As the growth rate of state during the decade in 1971-81 was +32.04, it appears that the people might not have reported their correct place of birth/place of last residence at the time of 1981 census due to fear of eviction.

STATEMENT 11.5

Percentage of Migrants by place of last residence and Sex to total Migrants, 1981 Meghalaya

Migrants by place of last residence	Total										Urban	
	Rural					Rural					Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
All Migrants	291,736	166,341	125,395	199,179	115,875	83,304	92,557	50,466	42,091			
	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00			
Last residence elsewhere in the district	185,739	105,801	79,938	145,549	85,827	59,722	40,190	19,974	20,216			
of enumeration	63-67	63-60	63-75	73-07	74-07	71-69	43-42	39-58	48-03			
Last residence in other districts of state	29,518	16,301	13,217	17,282	10,022	7,260	12,236	6,279	5,957			
of enumeration	10-12	9-80	10-54	8-68	8-65	8-72	13-22	12-44	14-15			
Last residence in other states in India	76,479	44,239	32,240	36,348	20,026	16,322	40,131	24,213	15,918			
beyond the state of enumeration	26-21	26-60	25-71	18-25	17-28	19-59	43-36	47-98	37-82			

It is seen from the statements No. 11.5 that, the total migrants in Meghalaya state by place of last residence are 2,91,736 persons of whom 1,66,341 are males and 1,25,395 are females. 1,99,179 persons are in rural and 92,557 are in urban areas. The migrants whose place of last residence is elsewhere in the district of enumeration are 1,85,739. Out of these, 1,05,801 are males and 79,938 are females. 1,45,549 persons are in rural areas and 40,190 persons in urban areas. The proportion of these migrants whose place of last residence is in other districts of the State of enumeration is 29,518. Of these 16,301 are males and 13,217 are females. 17,282 persons in rural and 12,236 persons in urban areas. The proportion of these migrants whose place of last residence is in other States in India beyond the State of enumeration is 76,479 of which 44,239 are males and 32,240 are females. 36,348 are in rural areas and 40,131 are in urban areas.

On the basis of the place of last residence, there are 29,924 international migrants in Meghalaya in 1981 accounting for 9.30% of the total migrants. Out of these 18,090 are males and 11,834 are females. Roughly 68% of them were enumerated in the rural areas of the state.

Reasons for migration

It is for the first time in 1981 census, reasons for migration were elicited with reference to movement from place of last residence. The reasons for migration were broadly categorised as employment, education, marriage, consequent on family movement and other reasons. Statement No. 11.6 given below gives the proportion of migrants based on place of last residence by reasons for migration.

In urban areas employment is the main reason for migration among males while family movement is the main reason for migration among females. Among the male migrants 19.52 per cent have moved due to employment while in the case of female migrants 18.86 per cent have moved after marriage. In the case of internal migrants it will be seen that in urban areas 18.60 per cent of the internal male migrants have moved for employment while 19.03 per cent of the internal female migrants have moved consequent on marriage. Proportions of intra-state and inter-state migrants by reason for migration in case of male migrants moving for employment is 37.65 per cent for inter-state migrants against 11.69 per cent for those who moved within the state of

enumeration. In case of females, migration consequent on marriage is 15.91 per cent of female intra-state migrants, as against 28.01 per cent in case of females who moved into state of enumeration from other states.

It is seen that proportions who have migrated because of family movement are highest. These are 27.72 per cent and 46.13 per cent for males and females respectively. It is also seen that in the case of international migrants, the proportion of males who have migrated due to employment and females who have moved consequent on family movement are the highest. These are 27.98 per cent and 42.63 per cent respectively.

STATEMENT 11.6

Percentage distribution of internal migrants based on place of last residence by reasons for migration—1981

Last residence	Rural or Urban status of last residence	Total migrants	Percentage distribution by reasons for migration													
			Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others					
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
A. Total	T	184,431	137,229	19,52	5,28	5,35	5,20	27,72	46,13	20,08	18,86	27,33	24,53			
B. Last residence elsewhere in India.	T R U	166,341 130,167 36,068	125,395 97,537 27,764	18,60 14,25 34,27	5,39 5,22 6,02	5,74 5,39 7,01	5,59 5,69 5,28	28,07 27,99 28,39	46,46 44,86 52,07	21,87 26,28 5,99	19,03 19,92 15,91	23,72 25,09 24,31	23,53			
C. Within state of enumeration	T R U	122,102 103,579 18,459	93,155 78,540 14,553	11,69 9,38 24,66	5,73 5,58 6,55	5,14 5,07 5,50	5,98 6,07 5,55	29,26 28,69 32,51	46,38 45,46 51,32	28,23 31,46 10,10	15,91 16,94 10,10	25,68 25,40 27,23	26,00			
D. State in India beyond state of enumeration	T R U	44,239 26,587 17,609	32,240 18,997 13,211	37,65 -33,21 44,34	4,42 3,73 5,44	7,40 6,62 8,59	4,47 4,12 4,98	24,80 25,28 24,08	46,71 42,37 52,91	4,33 6,09 1,68	28,01 32,24 21,97	25,82 28,80 21,31	16,39			
E. Other Countries		18,090	11,835	27,98	4,14	1,74	1,00	24,47	42,63	3,67	17,09	42,14	35,14			

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

At the beginning of this book it was said that what was being attempted was a Portrait of the population of the state indicating only some of the main features. We have before us, in the previous chapters, various facts and figures regarding the population of Meghalaya. There are a few aspects of our population that we must particularly note. These include the size of population and the growth rate, the distribution of the population between the rural and urban areas, the age structure and the dependency ratio and the working population. Let us take a brief, second look at some of these aspects before we go further.

The population of Meghalaya State, according to 1981 census, is 13,35,819. This is 0.19 per cent of the country's population. The population has increased by 32.04% in ten years between 1971 and 1981 which is the higher growth rate than country's i.e., 25 per cent. We have also noticed how, till 1921, the population increased slowly, but, thereafter, grew rapidly.

One of the important facts of the population is the rural-urban distribution of the total population of the state, 81.93 per cent live in the rural areas and 18.07 per cent live in the urban areas. There are twelve towns in the state at the time of 1981 census.

The age structure of our population is of great importance. Nearly 42.43 per cent of the people in the state is below 15 years and 4.43 per cent is above 60 years. The very high proportion of the population is in the young age group of 0—14 is significant. Generally, only those in the age group 15—59 are considered as in working age group, the other being dependent on them. In our state there are 88 such dependents for every 100 in the working age group. This is a very high dependency ratio. We must also note that all those in the working age group of 15—59 are not necessarily working. In fact, only 53.17 per cent of those in age group 15—59 actually work. The actual dependency is, therefore, much more.

The workers are the producers of economic goods and services. In the Meghalaya State, of the total population 43.43 per cent are main workers. Among males, 53.12 per cent are main workers and among females 33.29 per cent are main workers. Nearly 72.53 per cent of the main workers in the state are engaged in agriculture.

The size and growth rate of our population affect us in important sector, such as food supply, housing, education, health care, clothing and employment. As we are all aware, the total food production has increased since 1950 but the amount of food grains available to such person in the country has not increased sufficiently. The reason for the slower increase in the availability of food grain per person is the rapid increase in the population from 1951.

Literacy and elementary education are very essential ingredients for progress because they allow every citizen to play his full role in the process of development. But our population size and growth rate to great extent limit the educational facilities that can be offered to the people. After independence, there has been a considerable expansion of educational facilities and a wide net-work of schools has been set up, but these are unable to cover the growing numbers of those who need these facilities. In our country as a whole, only 36.23 per cent of the population are literates, in other words, only 36 out of every 100 can read and write in India. In Meghalaya State 34 per cent are literate. Meghalaya has 14th rank in so far as the literacy is concerned among the states in India.

In the 1981 census a new question on the language mainly spoken in the household was asked in the household schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the individual slip.

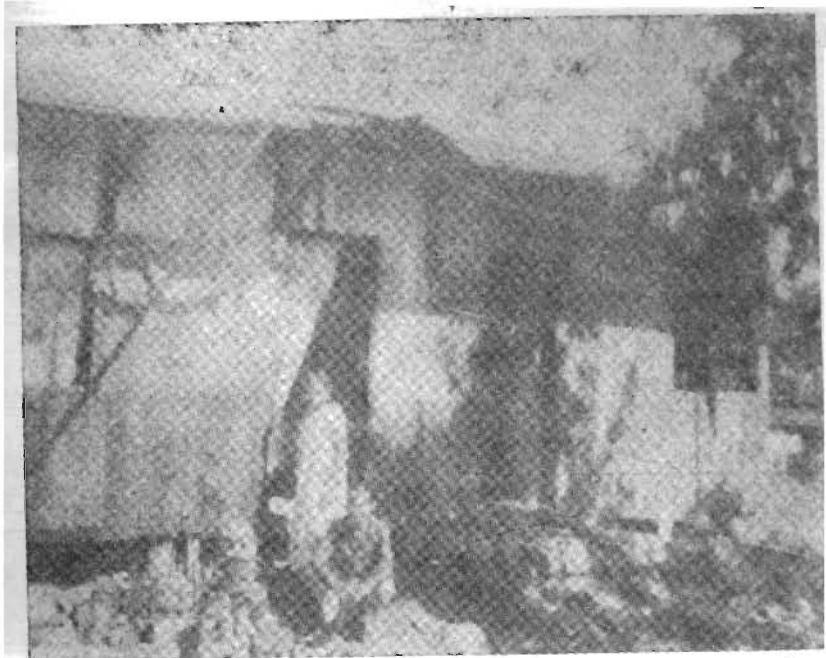
India is a land of many religions and faiths, but majority of the population follow six major religions. These are Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Sikhism. Christians in Meghalaya account for 52.62% of the total population, followed by Hindus (18.03%) and Muslims (3.10%).

The percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to total population in Meghalaya is 0.41 per cent and the 80.58 per cent respectively. It is seen that more than 80 per cent are scheduled tribes. The growth of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the state, sex ratio, rural urban distribution, then literacy etc. are given in the book in Chapter VIII.

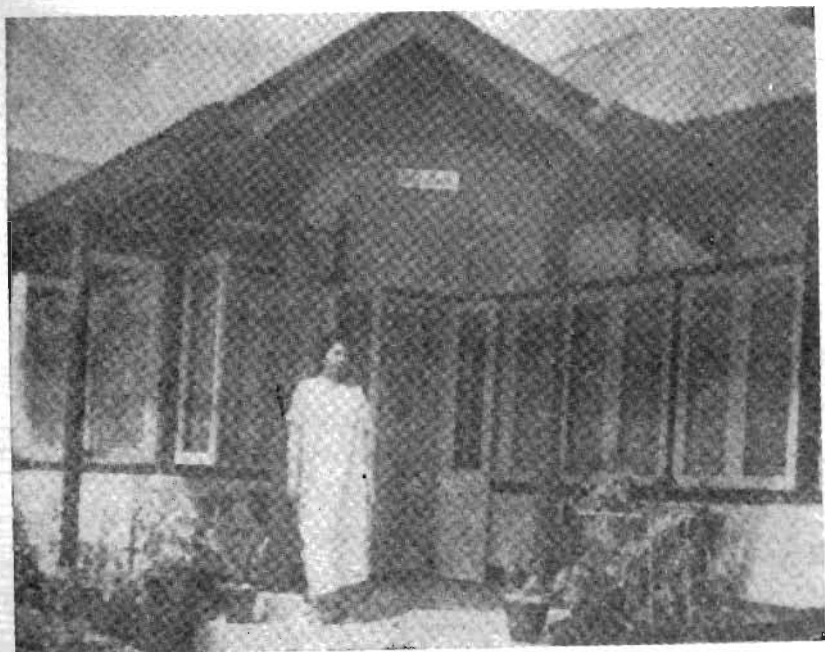
The percentage of workers to total population of Meghalaya state is 43.43 per cent. The agriculture sectors alone have 72.53 per cent of the population. The persons engaged as other workers are 26.61 per cent. So far the impact of industrialization is not felt much in Meghalaya. There are very few industries in the state. Marginal workers are 2.94 per cent. The non-workers to total population are 54.08 per cent.

Separate Chapters have been devoted for fertility and migration of the state.

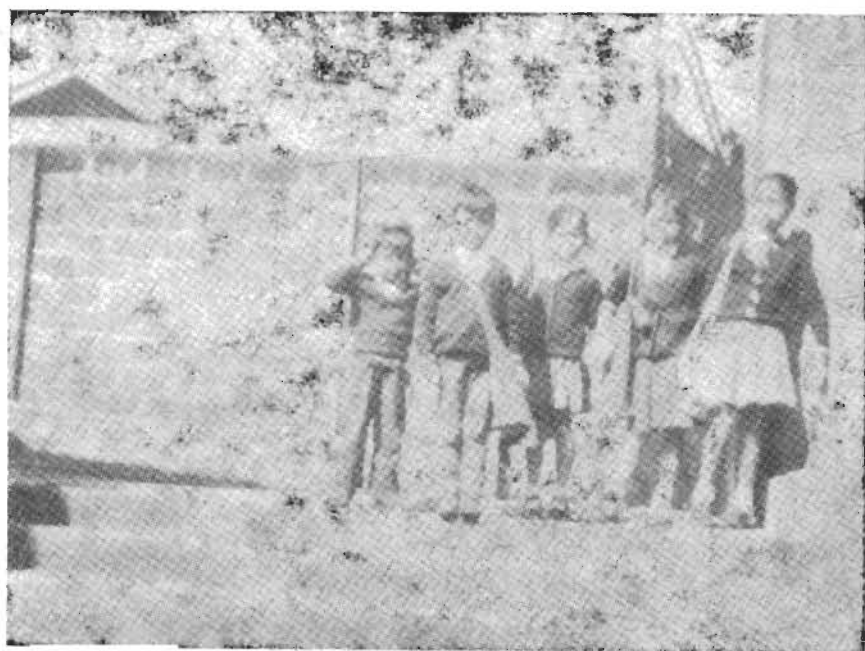
Almost all our economic and social policies are influenced by the size, growth rate and composition of our population. We must, therefore, take careful stock of our demographic situation.



Rural Dweller



Urban Dweller



Children Attending School



Attending Church



Weeding in the Field